FBIS DAILY REPORT

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["The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990" is published today under separate cover as Volume X No 46 Supp 010 as the final volume in the series of supplements to the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT entitled "Proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress." Any further material related to the congress proceedings will be published in the 26th CPSU Congress section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.]


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U.S. PRODUCTION OF CHEMICAL ARTILLERY SHELLS HIT

LD061016 Moscow TASS in English 2157 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 6 Mar, TASS--The United States has openly embarked upon the road of preparing for chemical warfare. Pentagon spokesmen told newsmen that the draft military budget for the 1982 fiscal year envisaged the allocation of additional 20 million dollars for building a plant in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, which will soon start manufacturing binary rounds filled with a lethal nerve gas.

As is clear from the statement of the Pentagon spokesmen, the U.S. administration's decision on additional allocations for building the plant in Arkansas demonstrates the intention of the U.S. Government to start the development of a new generation of chemical weapons--the most barbarous means of warfare.

In the budget for the 1981 fiscal year U.S. Congress approved the allocation of 3.15 million dollars to begin the construction of the Pine Bluff plant. In 1983 fiscal year it is planned to increase the sum to 140 million dollars. The money will go into expanding the production of binary rounds.

The new inhuman weapon will replenish the U.S. arsenal of chemical weapons full as it is. Presently there are 3 million artillery rounds, several thousand air bombs and hundreds of thousands of ground mines in depots on U.S. territory, in Western Europe and Johnston Island in the Pacific. In contradistinction to the existing types of chemical weapons binary rounds consist of two components coming into contact on impact and forming a gas killing everything that moves.

The production of a new dangerous type of weapon by the United States and the build-up of the already existing stockpiles of the means of chemical warfare constitute a threat to peace and international security.

U.S. WESTERN PARTNERS BLAMED FOR SALT TALKS SNAG

LD092214 Moscow TASS in English 2158 GMT 9 Mar 81

["Who Blocks the Talks"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 9 Mar, TASS--TASS political news analyst Vladimir Aleksandrov writes:

At a time when the proposal, put forward by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, from the rostrum of the 26th Congress of the CPSU, to freeze the existing quantitative and qualitative level of the medium-range nuclear-missile weapons of the NATO countries and the USSR in Europe has roused a broad positive response in the FRG's public and political circles, some high-ranking figures of Bonn have taken up an obviously negative attitude towards it. "Not a day passes without the head of Bonn's Foreign Ministry reiterating his 'no' to the Soviet proposal on a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles," writes the GENERAL-ANZEIGER newspaper close to Bonn's government circles.

The West German minister tries to justify his negative attitude towards the Soviet peace initiative by asserting that the Soviet Union allegedly "seeks to change in its favour the alignment of forces in Europe."

Meanwhile facts indicate that it is exactly the USA and its allies, the FRG, in the first place, and not the Soviet Union, that bear responsibility for unleashing in Europe a new round of the race of nuclear missile armaments. It is known that NATO's decision in principle on the deployment of 'Eurostrategic' weapons in the continent was adopted as far back as in 1977. It is also known that it was exactly Bonn that put a strong pressure on its West European partners for NATO, trying to win their consent to the deployment of almost 600 new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

And Bonn's allusions that NATO's Brussels decision on 'additional arming' also envisages negotiations on limitation of medium-range missiles can delude no one. Already at that time, in 1979, it was perfectly clear that the second part of the notorious dual decision (concerning negotiations) was needed by Washington only as a screen to impose on the West Europeans the first part of the decision and to convert Western Europe into a launching site for its new nuclear missiles aimed at the USSR and other socialist countries.

It is exactly Washington's endeavours to turn Western Europe into its nuclear-missile staging area that explain the fact that for a whole number of years it has been rejecting the Soviet Union's repeated proposals on including the question of Eurostrategic weapons in the framework of the strategic arms limitation talks.

Is not this all indicative of who is blocking the negotiations, who is seeking to change the alignment of forces in its favour, and who is drawing the European Continent into a new spiral of the race of nuclear-missile armament?

The Soviet proposal on a moratorium is aimed exactly at putting a stop to this most dangerous race. And those figures in the West who are aware of their responsibility to the peoples, of responsibility for the destiny of the world, cannot just wave aside this important initiative.

MEETING OPENS SOVIET COMBAT COLLABORATION WITH GDR

LD020811 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Feb 81 p 3

[Report by Lt Col Yu. Bychkov: "In Single Formation"]

[Text] Group of Soviet Forces in Germany--A meeting has been held at a renowned five-time order-bearing guards' unit in connection with the opening week of combat collaboration between servicemen of the Group of Soviet Troops in Germany and the GDR National People's Army, traditionally held 23 February through 1 March.

The soldiers, sergeants, ensigns, officers and members of the servicemen's families who had come to the festivities cordially welcomed Army Gen H. Hoffmann, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee Politburo and GDR national defense minister; Army Gen M. Zayssev, commander of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, Col Gen H. Kessler, GDR deputy minister of national defense and chief of the GDR National People's Army Main Political Administation; Col Gen I. Gubin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; generals and officers of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany and the GDR National People's Army, and representatives of the SED Bezirk and regional committees.

At the meeting Snr Lt S. Chevozerov, guards political worker, Snr Lt (M. Tsinn), company commander of the GDR National People's Army, and other comrades described the results events in the life of the fraternal parties and peoples--the 26th CPSU Congress and the 10th SED Congress. The servicemen gave assurances that they would spare no effort for the further improvement of their combat skill and together would vigilantly safeguard the frontlines of the socialist community.

FURTHER ON HIJACKING OF PAKISTANI AIRCRAFT

Kabul Events Recounted

LD091930 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1822 GMT 9 Mar 81

["Who Is Playing With the Lives of the Hostages?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 9 Mar (TASS)--TASS observer Leonid Ponomarev writes: The Pakistani Airlines aircraft hijacked from Peshawar on 2 March arrived in Damascus from Kabul today with the hostages on board. For more than 6 days the government of the DRA on whose territory it landed, undertook all the measures incumbent upon it to guarantee the safety of the passengers and assist the resolving of the problem between the aircraft hijackers and the Pakistani representatives who had come to Kabul especially for this purpose. As a result of the efforts of the Afghan authorities the hijackers freed some of the passengers: women, children and the sick. The hostages remaining on board the plane, and those who had been freed, expressed their gratitude to the DRA Government for the help rendered them and criticized the Pakistani Government for their inaction in the matter. As the facts show, this inactivity on Islamabad's part was not by chance.

The Pakistani side began acting very energetically, but in the opposite direction: Instead of concentrating efforts on solving the problems connected with the hijacking of the aircraft and ensuring the safety of the hostages, the Islamabad authorities began making various unfounded demands on the Afghan side, trying to delay in every way direct talks between the Pakistani delegation and the hijackers of the aircraft and playing with the lives of the hostages. They tried to mislead the world public and to distance themselves from responsibility for resolving the problem and for the fates and lives of the aircraft's passengers and crew.

In such a situation the question naturally arises: Did somebody in Islamabad want the tragedy of the passengers of the hijacked aircraft to be played out in Kabul airport? One is put on the alert also by the identical positions of Islamabad and Washington. The U.S. State Department, for example, issued a statement which was of a clearly unfriendly nature regarding Afghanistan and which, contrary to all logic, asserted that responsibility for the safety of the Pakistani aircraft's passengers lay with the Afghan authorities and in the final analysis...with the Soviet Union! Fortunately, there was no tragedy in Kabul airport. It was averted thanks to the exceptional restraint, humanity and political wisdom of the Afghan authorities.

It sometimes happens in life that there are neighbors and they do not get along. But should there be a natural disaster, a fire, a flood or something similar, then both sides come to each other's aid. The case of the hijacked Pakistani aircraft turned out to be such a "disaster," when old quarrels should have been put aside and the matter dealt with jointly. This is how the DRA Government acted: It showed the most profound fidelity and consistency in its peace-loving policy and a readiness to resolve this very dangerous problem by peaceful means, on a good-neighborly and friendly basis. The Pakistani side, on the other hand, tried to use the hijacking of the aircraft for anti-Afghan purposes, to stir up enmity against the DRA Government.

As concerns the attempts of the U.S. State Department to act in the role of some kind of moralist concerning the Afghan side's actions, then it is not superfluous to recall that it is the U.S. authorities which continue to harbor the two Brazinskases, those bandit-murderers who hijacked a Soviet aircraft and committed a bloody crime on that aircraft.

Hijacker's Demands in Damascus

LD101124 Moscow TASS in English 1114 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Damascus, 10 Mar, TASS--The Pakistani airlines plane, that was hijacked on March 2nd and landed in Damascus yesterday, is standing one kilometre from the building of the Damascus International Airport.

It is surrounded by motor vehicles of the Syrian security forces. On demand of the hijackers the plane was refueled.

As reported by the Syrian SANA agency, the hijackers have made the following demands: the immediate release by the Pakistani authorities of Naser Jamal and members of the family of Salamulla Khan, the immediate termination of the propaganda campaign against the Zulfikar organisation to which the hijackers belong and the release of a number of other political prisoners in Pakistan.

In the event of agreement by the Pakistani authorities to meet these demands the hijackers are prepared to hand over a list of political prisoners who are to be released from prisons and name the country where they should be sent. They said that in the event of a refusal by the Pakistani authorities to meet these demands they would take "stern measures" in respect of the plane and the hostages. They also stated their intention to meet local journalists and present an official statement to them.

It has become known that an official Pakistani delegation has arrived in Damascus from Islamabad for talks with the hijackers.

MOVES TO STRENGTHEN PEACE IN EUROPE EXAMINED

LD051646 Moscow TASS in English 1617 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 5 Mar, TASS--TASS political commentator Vladimir Goncharov writes:

Among the new Soviet peace initiatives set forth in Leonid Brezhnev's report to the 26th CPSU Congress an important place is held by proposals concerning military confidence-building measures carries out on decision of the Helsinki Conference on European Security and Cooperation. These proposals have evoked much interest in countries of the European Continent. They are being commented by politicians and the press in these countries, and are being analysed and discussed at the meeting in Madrid of representatives of 35 participatory states of the European conference.

This interest and attention is quite natural. As is known, the situation in the European Continent is determined first of all by the fact that two powerful military-political groupings are facing each other there. It is clear that without mutual trust in relations between them the situation in Europe cannot be stable and security firm.

The purpose of the confidence-building measures is for states to remove on an agreed basis the apprehensions that arise in connection with some types of their military activity. The participants in the historic conference in Helsinki laid the beginning of the implementation of such measures. The Final Act adopted at that forum put on record the agreement that the participatory countries of the conference will mutually give notification at least 21 days in advance of their military exercises of ground forces involving a total of more than 25,000 men. It was also agreed that the notification area encompasses the territory of all European member-states of the conference, including the territory of the USSR 250 kilometres deep from its western borders. It was also decided by the European conference that the participatory states will invite observers to military exercises voluntarily and on a bilateral basis.

The experience accumulated in recent years shows that on the whole these confidence-building measures are serving the cause of strengthening peace in Europe quite well.

It was decided at the conference in Helsinki that in the future, with due account for the obtained experience, the possibility of expanding these measures would be studied. As to socialist countries, they have repeatedly offered to take new steps in this field. In particular, it was proposed to reach agreement on advance notification of relatively big troop movements and also of naval and air exercises.

And now, from the high rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress, Leonid Brezhnev proposed to substantially expand the zone of application of these measures. He stated the Soviet Union's readiness to spread them to the entire European part of the USSR on condition of a corresponding expansion of the zone of confidence-building measures by the Western states.

Thereby the Soviet Union has made a new important step with the aim of strengthening peace in the European Continent. It is natural now to expect reply steps by the Western states as regards the corresponding expansion of the zone of confidence-building measures. This is the more so that, as admitted by many observers, the new Soviet initiatives extensively take into account the positions proposals on this matter of the other participatory states of the European conference. There is no doubt that the implementation of the Soviet proposals would facilitate progress also in the cause of disarmament and a general improvement of the political atmosphere in Europe and in the whole world.

ILICHEV ON CONFIDENCE-BUILDING PROSPECTS IN EUROPE

LD091159 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 4 Mar 81 p 12

[EFE report on 3 March press conference in Madrid given by Leonid Ilichev, head of the Soviet delegation to the CSCE conference: "USSR Stresses Disarmament"]

[Excerpt] Madrid, 3 March--The USSR yesterday reiterated its desire to see a European disarmament conference convened in Madrid. Soviet delegate to the Madrid conference Leonid Ilichev announced yesterday that his country could accept military confidence-building measures throughout its European territory as far as the Urals, if the Western countries make other concessions, which he did not specify.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Ilichev, head of the Soviet delegation, said that CPSU General Secretary Brezhnev's statement at the opening of the congress makes possible further steps to peace and "creates the conditions for the Madrid conference to reach a successful conclusion and achieve positive results." Ilichev pointed out that Brezhnev had announced the possibility of agreeing on new confidence-building measures to amplify the ones agreed on in Helsinki in 1975, including the need to announce large-scale land, sea and air maneuvers and the acceptance of their application to the whole of the USSR's European territory, including, as he later specified, the Urals.

The Soviet delegate said that "this is a new constructive action by the USSR and a major step forward," adding that "we now hope that the Western countries will take new steps with regard to confidence-building measures." These new Western steps, he pointed out, "must not ignore the fact that Europe is not merely a geographical notion but also embraces strategic and political concepts, such as the signing of the Helsinki final document by the United States and Canada too. All the countries involved in the CSCE," he added, "must make an equal commitment. There must be no privileges for any country when it comes to discussing the balance of forces in Europe." The Soviet delegation, he continued, "is convinced that the European countries are willing to adopt positive decisions affecting all sections of the Helsinki Final Act, and that this can only be achieved on the basis of rational negotiation "without prior demands or preconditions."

Ilichev said the priority over all other decisions by the Madrid conference was the convening of a European conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe (CDMDE) and that "the conditions for achieving this exist. If doubts and opposition have been expressed hitherto in this regard, we believe that they must disappear." He also said that the Soviet decision to extend the area of the confidence-building measures takes into account the "constructive elements" of the proposals concerning a disarmament conference and confidence-building measures put forward by France, Poland, Sweden, Yugoslavia and Romania.

Next the Soviet representative said that he was willing to accept the approval of some confidence-building measures in Madrid and others in an initial phase of the European disarmament conference, but stressed that the measures must not be "unilateral, but mutual."

GENSCHER TO RELAY 'DISQUIET' ON U.S.-SOVIET TIES

LD091344 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 9 Mar 81

[From the "International Diary" program with Andrey Ptashnikov and Aleksey Sokolov]

[Text] [Unidentified speaker] Genscher, the FRG minister of foreign affairs, has arrived in Washington for a 2-day official visit. News agencies note that during his talks with Haig, the U.S. secretary of state, and President Reagan, the main attention will be on issues relating to relations between East and West. Many foreign observers are now calling the FRG a difficult partner for Washington. A REUTER correspondent reports that Genscher intends to inform the President of Bonn's disquiet in connection with the cooling of American-Soviet relations.

[Second unidentified speaker] If I can interrupt you, I should like to note that on the eve of Genscher's departure for Washington, the FRG chancellor, Schmidt, in a radio interview, called on Reagan to accept Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's proposal for a resumption of the dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States at the highest level. In the same interview, Schmidt said that the deployment of the new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe is not, as he put it, inevitable, and that it can be avoided as a result of talks with the Soviet Union.

[First unidentified speaker] Among the other issues where there is also no full unity of views between these, two of the largest, NATO countries, there is also the question of the 3 percent annual increase in military spending. As is known, in response to Washington's demands, a number of states in the bloc, including the FRG, have declared that for a number of reasons they will not be able to achieve an increase of this sort and insist on a smaller figure. This is also not to the liking of the Washington administration.

U.S. 'PREPARED' TO SUPPLY ARMS TO AFGHAN 'BANDITS'

LD101018 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] It follows from President Reagan's interview for the ABC television network that the United States is prepared to deliver arms to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries who are engaged in subversive activities against the republic's legitimate government. The President tried to represent the Afghan bandits who terrorize people as freedom fighters. Through its secret services the United States has for a long time been sending arms to Afghanistan. Among the weapons captured from the counterrevolutionaries and displayed in Kabul were chemical grenades made in the United States.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DYESS REMARKS ON AFGHANISTAN

LD091535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Mar 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Provocative Fuss"]

[Text] Washington, 6 Mar--The U.S. Government has in effect admitted that it is the main inspirer and organizer of the "undeclared war" against Afghanistan which has been waged by international and Afghan reaction for some years now with a view to stifling the Afghan revolution. State Department spokesman W. Dyess stated on 4 March that R. Reagan's administration "would not object to a coup in Afghanistan."

Later the U.S. foreign policy department spokesman tried to dissociate himself from his own words. However, words, as the saying goes, once spoken, cannot be recalled. The fact that journalistic circles received this provocative statement in all seriousness is indicated by an official question put to the White House by correspondents.

The administration's press secretary, J. Brady, was asked whether Dyess' words reflect U.S. Government policy with respect to Afghanistan. The White House preferred to plead "ignorance," asserting that it "did not know" about the State Department statement.

Be that as it may, W. Dyess' remarks--whether they were "inadvertent" or a deliberate provocation--confirm a fact which has long been known. This is that Washington invariably acts as the main enemy of social progress, freedom and the peoples' independence.

At present Washington is examining the question of increasing American weapons deliveries to terrorist groups operating against Afghanistan. The New York TIMES has reported that one Gailani and one Aryobi, ringleaders of terrorist groupings, have arrived in the American capital. Could this not be to receive instructions about the "coup" which the State Department spokesman spoke of so openly?

WEINBERGER REMARKS DENOTE 'INTENSIFYING ARMS RACE'

LD091346 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 9 Mar 81

[From the "International Diary" program with Andrey Ptashnikov and Aleksey Sokolov]

[Text] Foreign news agencies are writing a lot about the appearance on American television by Weinberger, the U.S. secretary of defense. It is being noted that this appearance was fully in line with the policy of intensifying the arms race and international tension which the United States is pursuing. Thus, Weinberger declared that the United States will strive to further expand its military presence in the Near East and in Southeast Asia, to create there new American military installations and increase the strength of its troops. The secretary did not rule out the possibility of stationing American Armed Forces in the Near East. To justify this militarist course, Weinberger talked once again of a nonexistent Soviet threat. At the same time, he himself admitted that American military strategy is not at all of a defensive nature.

U.S. OFFICIALS SUFFER FROM 'MILITARIST FEVER'

LD101141 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Mar 81 p 5

[Vitaliy Korinov article under the rubric "Political Observer's Notes": "Militarist Fever"]

[Text] Top Pentagon leaders seems to be competing these days to see who can pronounce the most inflammatory speech and who can put forward the most militarist program. U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, speaking in the Senate Armed Services Committee to set forth a program for the "revival of American military might," went so far as to say that in order to "defend its interests throughout the world" the United States must allegedly "be prepared to go to war today" (!).

True, in saying this the Pentagon chief was all the same forced to admit that intentions are one thing and the real potential at the American militarists' disposal another. Unlike in the past, he noted, we no longer have "clear strategic superiority." That is what really infuriates Weinberger. He will not reconcile himself to the realities of the modern world. He is still cherishing the hope that the correlation of forces can be changed in favor of American imperialism. "Equivalence," "parity" and similar terms have no meaning, in Weinberger's opinion. The United States, he believes, must ensure its "dominance."

The American secretary cannot resist the smell of Near Eastern oil, and speaking of the Persian Gulf, he declares: "We need to be there. We need to create an impressive presence there." But Washington's imperial ambitions are by no means confined to the Near East.

The Pentagon chief insists on a further buildup of the armed forces and nuclear arsenal of the United States and NATO in Europe, while at the same time coming out against the strategic arms limitation process. It goes without saying that he insists on a still greater increase in the Pentagon's already huge appropriations.

J. Lehman, U.S. secretary of the navy, was not left out. He called a press conference at which he set forth the principles of the "new American naval policy." Here Lehman noted that his remarks are coordinated not only with the Pentagon chief, but with the U.S. President.

It is no longer the U.S. Navy's priority task, Lehman said, to ensure American sea communications to Western Europe. Henceforth a "sharp buildup in the American naval fleet in all salients" is on the agenda. It is a question of stepping up operations on NATO's north and south flanks, and in particular of acquiring a capability for a "strike against the Kola Peninsula." Like Weinberger, J. Lehman calls for the renunciation of U.S. observance of the SALT I agreement, and he declared the SALT II treaty to be a "hindrance to the United States."

The enraged Lehman's call embarassed even the State Department, whose employees set about calling the newspaper offices to say that the remarks by the secretary of the navy were allegedly "not sanctioned."

Certain American press organs are trying to say that the Pentagon leaders' current activity is explained solely by the fact that the Senate Armed Services Committee will soon discuss the plan for increasing the U.S. military budget for the next 2 years and that for this reason, as the Washington POST writes, they are undertaking a "propaganda offensive with a view to indoctrinating the public."

But it is clear that this is not all there is to it. Recently certain Washington military and political figures have been in a militarist fever. They laud to the skies the "doctrine" of U.S. military superiority and try with all their might to spin the flywheel of the arms race still more. By wailing about the "Soviet military threat," which exists only in their fevered brains, they try to distract the peoples' attention from the Soviet peace program for the eighties proclaimed at the 26th CPSU Congress. Our country counterposes to the war instigators' plans a call for dialogue and a real program for lessening international tension.

The Pentagon bosses are wasting their efforts. The militarists and reactionaries will not succeed either in frightening the peoples, who have known the advantages of detente, or in misleading them. Peace-loving forces rebuff the plans of the enemies of peace.

## CIA DIRECTOR W. CASEY'S VISIT TO JAPAN REPORTED

LD092010 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Tokyo, 9 Mar, TASS--The United States is pressing for Japan to broaden out its sphere of action in the framework of the Japanese-U.S. military alliance to which Washington assigns a major role in U.S. strategy in Asia. Envoys from the United States are frequent guests in Tokyo. They are trying to make the Far Eastern partner of the U.S. invest new billions of yens into buying weaponry from U.S. monopolies and for propping up pro-American regimes in Asian countries and other regions of the world.

The director of the Central Intelligence Agency, William Casey, who arrived in Tokyo for a visit, today had a meeting with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, according to KYODO Agency, and demanded that aid to a number of Asian states be stepped up. It is noteworthy that the CIA chief has put at the head of the list of those "in need of Japanese aid" the Pakistani military regime which gave refuge to bandits trained by Western and Chinese special services, the bandits who make raids on the territory of Democratic Afghanistan. William Casey also advocated bigger aid to Thailand.

In the opinion of local observers, the demands advanced by the CIA director are explained by U.S. intention to draw Japan into Washington's aggressive course aimed at suppressing the national liberation movements in different regions of the world.

The same goal is behind the ever more loud calls coming from across the ocean for Japan to strengthen its military might and increase its contribution to Western defences. For example, Richard Allen, national security adviser to the U.S. President, spoke about that in an interview with ASAHI newspaper. Commenting on his statement, the newspaper writes that the United States is expecting that Japan will play an auxiliary role in "strategic spheres" by supplying aid to pro-American countries and supporting the foreign policy of the United States.

The democratic public of Japan resolutely opposes the attempts to fasten the country to the policy of working up international tension. Action is gaining momentum in Japan against the policy of the ruling circles aimed at consolidating Japanese-U.S. military alliance and against the militarisation of the country.

## USSR-JAPAN TIMBER RESOURCES AGREEMENT SIGNED

LD091624 Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 9 Mar, TASS--A new six-year Soviet-Japanese general agreement on the development of timber resources in Siberia and the Far East was signed here today. It provides for big deliveries to the USSR from Japan of equipment, machinery, materials and some other commodities for the working of timber resources on the territory of the Soviet Union and delivery of Soviet timber to Japan.

Two earlier similar agreements between the USSR and Japan were signed in 1968 and 1974. They facilitated the expansion of trade and economic ties between the two countries on a mutually advantageous basis.

## MONGOLIA'S TSEDENBAL VIEWS SOVIET-MONGOLIAN TIES

LD091641 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 81 p 5

[Article by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Mongolian People's Great Hural under the rubric "The MPRP Is 60 Years Old": "Toward New Heights"]

[Text] The communists and all the working people of Mongolia are commemorating portentous dates this year--the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and the 60th anniversary of the people's revolution. The 18th MPRP Congress opens on 26 May.

These glorious events are a further vivid milestone on our people's victory path which began in 1921. The liberating ideas of the Great October Revolution aroused Mongolia's working people to a resolute struggle against their oppressors.

Mongolia's laboring people, led by their vanguard, the MPRP, and relying on fraternal help and support from the land of the soviets, carried out an anti-imperialist, antifeudal revolution and set out on the path of renewing social life which leads via profound democratic transformations to socialism.

Prerevolutionary Mongolia was an extremely backward country where feudal-serf relations reigned. Local feudal lords, Chinese militarists and White Guard gangs who invaded Mongolia tried to prevent the penetration here of the ideas of the Great October Socialist Revolution. But Mongolia's working people made a correct choice--the glorious cohort of revolutionaries inspired by the Great October Socialist Revolution's example and led by the intrepid D. Suhe-Baatar and his comrades in arms, called on all people holding dear the motherland and freedom to rise up in the struggle to drive the occupiers out and overthrow the exploiters.

Only a party of the working people could organize and lead such a struggle. V.I. Lenin believed deeply in the strength and revolutionary potential of the peoples of the East. Lenin's ideas openly revealed the possibility of forming genuinely revolutionary organizations.

Mongolia's first revolutionary circles, whose activity expressed the discontent of the broad strata of the people's masses with the mercenary feudal rulers' policy and the masses' decisive protest against the alien occupation of the country were united into a single political organization with a revolutionary democratic platform. D. Suhe-Baatar, H. Choybalsan and the other most progressive members of the revolutionary organization, having veracious information about the young Soviet state's policy and about the vast changes taking place in Soviet Russia came to the correct conclusion that the Mongolian people's liberation from social and national oppression was only possible with the help of the motherland of the October Revolution.

The MPRP (until 1925, the Mongolian People's Party) was formed as an organization at its first constituent congress on 1-3 March, 1921. From the first days of their liberation struggle the beacon for the Mongolian revolutionaries was the experience of the Bolshevik Party and of the young Soviet state. The meetings and talks between the Mongolian revolutionaries' representatives and the great V.I. Lenin, leader of the October Socialist Revolution, and his explanations on the character, tasks and tactics of their struggle helped toward the noble aim of assimilating the experience of the Soviet land's workers and peasants.

The congress adopted the first party program which advanced the task of destroying the oppression of foreign invaders, of achieving national independence and of establishing relations of solidarity with the Bolshevik Party and other revolutionary detachments of the world. The party called on the working people to rise up in armed struggle. As a result of the implementation of this program, the anti-imperialist antifeudal revolution gained victory in Mongolia on 11 July 1921. It opened a new epoch in the Mongolian people's history--the epoch of the building of a society free of all oppression of man's exploitation of man.

There were no industrial enterprises or other modern economic sectors in prerevolutionary Mongolia. The only sector was stockraising which was backward and was run exclusively by extensive methods. Feudal-serf relations and the Lamaist religion dominated. The country lacked an education system. Only one percent of the population was literate. Foreign trading and money-lending firms robbed the population mercilessly and exploited them cruelly.

The party's policy after the revolution's victory was aimed at wiping out the legacy of feudalism, at steadfastly strengthening people's power both centrally and locally and at increasing living standard of the herdsman (peasant) masses. The party and people's state had to overcome the exceptional backwardness in all spheres of social life in a stubborn struggle against representatives of the feudal class which had been removed from power and also against the imperialist powers' hostile interference.

The meeting and talk in 1921 between V.I. Lenin and D. Suhe-Baatar, leader of the Mongolian revolution and our party's founder, and the establishment of permanent contacts between the MPRP and the CPSU and also with the Communist International, where our party was a sympathizing section [sochuvstvuyushchaya sektsiya] were of exceptional significance for the revolution's further development in the country. V.I. Lenin's advice formed the basis of the MPRP's activity and its general line.

The Third MPRP Congress in August 1924 occupies an outstanding place in its history. Proceeding from Lenin's teaching, the congress defined the party's general line--the ensuring of Mongolia's noncapitalist path of development toward socialism. The third party congress' decisions attested to the fact that the MPRP, peasant in its class composition, had grasped the ideology of the working class and had become a leading force in the revolutionary transformation of society. The first People's Great Hural, which proclaimed Mongolia as a people's republic and adopted its first genuinely democratic constitution, was held soon after the third party congress.

The decisive factor in our country's development along a noncapitalist path toward socialism was the establishment and development of relations of indestructible friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples. Following the course pointed out by V.I. Lenin, Mongolia's working people, under the party's leadership, carried out radical socioeconomic transformations, achieved outst nding successes in economic and cultural development and increased their prosperity. Lenin's idea about the possibility of previously backward peoples' making the transition from precapitalist relations toward socialism with the help of the proletariat of advanced countries became a reality under Mongolia's conditions.

We are commemorating the glorious jubilees of the party and the people's revolution within the fraternal family of the socialist countries. Our joy is shared particularly by Soviet people, the pioneers of a new society, who in the battle against the common enemies and in the days of peaceful labor have always been and are still with us.

Mongolian-Soviet friendship is a very great gain for the peoples of Mongolia and the USSR. Mongolia's working people are proud of the fact that V.I. Lenin and D. Suhe-Baatar stood at the source of this crystal-pure friendship. The remarkable successes on our motherland's 60-year victory path are primarily the result of the Soviet Union's selfless, comprehensive help, the ideological and political unity of the MPRP and the CPSU, and the indestructible friendship and cohesion of the peoples of Mongolia and the USSR.

The general democratic transformations were completed in the country by the end of the thirties. Mongolia entered a new stage of development--the stage of creating the foundations of socialism. The tasks of this historic new level of Mongolia's development were reflected in the third party program, adopted at the 10th MPRP Congress in 1940. The main attention was devoted to further developing the country's productive forces, first and foremost the state and cooperative sectors of the economy, and to the introduction of annual and, later, long-term planning, as well as other principles of socialist economic management.

In the late fifties the cooperativization of the herdsmen's farms was completed and socialist ownership became dominant throughout the national economy. Socialist production relations triumphed completely in Mongolia.

The MPRP Program (1966), which defined the party's basic tasks at the new stage of building socialism, indicates: "The central economic problem of this period is the completion of the creation of the material and technical base of socialism with the best possible structure by means of the further industrialization of the country, the mechanization of agricultural production and the improved level of technical equipment in all sectors of the national economy. The party sets itself the goal of turning Mongolia into an industrial-agrarian country in the near future."

This program task is being steadily implemented in practical deeds. Whereas in 1960 industry's share in the production of national income was 14.6 percent, in 1980 it was 29.3 percent. The output of industrial products increased nearly sixfold over that period. In agriculture a new sector has emerged alongside livestock raising--highly mechanized arable farming. This now supplies the country's basic grain requirements.

Great significance was attached to the 17th MPRP Congress, held in 1976. In accordance with the plans outlined by the congress, Mongolia's productive forces are developing at accelerated rates.

During the years of the last, Sixth 5-Year Plan the production of global social product increased 34.7 percent and national income 30.9 percent. And more than two-thirds of the national income was obtained through an increase in labor productivity. [sentence as published] Agriculture is becoming technically equipped and becoming more intensive. Despite unfavorable weather conditions on the whole, the volume of agricultural output during the Sixth 5-Year Plan was 6.3 percent higher than for the preceding 5-year period. Arable farming is developing rapidly.

The country has been transformed into a huge construction site. Three stages of the ferrous metallurgy giant--the joint Mongolian-Soviet Erdenet copper and molybdenum mining and enriching combine--have been commissioned and have started production. The largest heat power station in the republic in Ulaanbaatar is being constructed and a new center of the fuel and energy industry--Baga Nuur--is being created near the Kerulen River.

Cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries within CEMA is now more diversified. The implementation of the comprehensive program for socialist economic intergration and of the long-term targeted programs for cooperation, in which Mongolia is participating, has continued.

A characteristic feature of the past 5 years is the steady rise in working people's material well-being. Eighty percent more housing has been commissioned than in the preceding 5-year plan period and the volume of consumer services has tripled, including a sixfold increase for rural inhabitants.

A big program has been implemented in the sphere of cultural building. The whole republic is in the process of changing over to general incomplete secondary education. The network of schools, vocational and technical establishments and other educational institutions is steadily growing. Science, socialist art and literature are all developing.

The victory of the MPRP's general line toward the noncapitalist development of Mongolia and toward building socialism, and the present socialist reality in the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] is indisputable corroboration of the triumph of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and of Lenin's teaching that it is possible for backward countries to make the transition to socialism, bypassing capitalism.

Today this teaching, as an integral part of the Leninist theory of socialist revolution, opens up prospects of social progress for the peoples of many developing states and state that have rid themselves of the colonial yoke.

The experience of the MPR is indisputable proof of the vitality of the natural law discovered by V.I. Lenin: The anti-imperialist and antifeudal revolution in economically backward countries can only triumph as an integral part of the world socialist revolution in close alliance with the victorious proletariat and now with the peoples of the states of real socialism and its chief bulwark--the Soviet Union. Mongolian-Soviet relations, which emerged as a class alliance between the Mongolian milieu of herdsmen and the Russian proletariat, was the key factor in ensuring the victory of the people's revolution in 1921 and the protection of our motherland against foreign aggressors and in ensuring a noncapitalist path of development and the successful building of socialism in our country.

An important historic milestone on the glorious path of consolidating and developing pure-hearted fraternal relation between the MPR and the USSR was the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, signed in 1966 during the visit to the MPR of a Soviet party and government delegation led by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

This document, which continued and developed the ideas of the treaty of alliance signed between our countries 36 years ago, was a good foundation for deepening all-round cooperation and fraternal friendly relations between the two states and elevated our ties to a higher level. In the course of implementing the treaty's provisions, traditional forms of mutual relations enjoyed broad development while new forms of reflecting the intensification of integration processes also emerged--such as constructing and operating joint enterprises, establishing direct links between ministries and departments, USSR oblasts and MPR aymags, coordination of annual and 5-year plans, and so forth.

The period we are living through is typified by a further increase in the leading role of MPRP. The party devotes paramount attention to raising production efficiency, work quality and to training skilled cadres for industry and construction work, agriculture, transportation and communications. As a result the number of workers doubled between 1960 and 1980. In the last 15 years over 94,000 skilled workers have been trained through the system of vocational and technical schools alone. In the past 10 years the ranks of agricultural workers have been replenished by over 54,000 young men and women with a secondary or incomplete secondary education.

The MPRP directs its activity toward further improving the work of state power organs, expanding the role and powers of hurals and their deputies and developing social principles in the work of the state apparatus with the aim of ensuring broad participation by working people in running the state. In the last 5 years laws on the status of the deputy and of local hurals of people's deputies have been adopted. Hurals at all levels are becoming an important school for working people in managing society's affairs. Over 15,000 people's representatives have been elected to them. Many tens of thousands of activists work in various standing commissions and in other organs created by the hurals.

Special attention--and this question has been discussed repeatedly at MPRP Central Committee plenums--is being devoted to the broadest dissemination of advanced, production experience, including Soviet experience, as applied to our conditions. The Central Committee considers that the study and timely practical implementation of this experience and also of scientific and technical achievements is of invaluable significance for raising labor productivity and work quality for using the latent reserves of the national economy and in the communist education of working people.

Our party, together with the other detachments of the international and workers' movement, is actively struggling for the unity of the communist ranks on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It took an active part in the work of the Moscow conferences of communist and workers parties in 1957, 1960 and 1969. The MPRP currently has contacts and maintains links with 96 communist and workers parties and revolutionary democratic organizations of the world.

The traditional cooperation between the MPRP and the CPSU and between our party and Marxist-Leninist parties of the other socialist community countries is developing especially successfully. This cooperation has acquired a profound and systematic nature and encompasses all aspects of activity and also party organizations at various levels.

A very important role is played by the regular Crimean meetings with that great friend of the Mongolian people, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. These meetings are held in an atmosphere of deep mutual understanding and in the spirit of tested Mongolian-Soviet friendship and are crowned with fruitful results for the two sides. "Throughout the whole history of Soviet-Mongolian friendship--and Mongolia is the oldest friend of the soviet land," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, "our relations have always remained genuinely cordial, sincere and fraternal." For us representatives of the MPRP they have been a very important forum for studying and assimilating the invaluable experience of the CPSU--that tempered and universally acknowledged vanguard of the international communist movement. The MPRP considers it to be its sacred duty to constantly learn from the worldwide historic experience of the Leninist party. Many other forums are being successfully used to this end, including the sending of Mongolians to study in Soviet higher, secondary specialized, and vocational and technical educational institutions, and the exchange of various delegations and the exchange of experience with Soviet specialists working in the MPR.

The 26th CPSU Congress, which defined the strategic tasks of the Soviet people in the new stage of communist building, is of outstanding significance for communist and workers parties, including the MPRP. The report delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, provided a profound scientific analysis of the life of the USSR and the main problems of the international situation and the world revolutionary movement and indicated the prospects for the development both of the domestic and the international situation. The fruitful work of the latest congress of Lenin's party and the decisions it adopted give a powerful impetus to the world revolutionary process as a whole.

The dynamic and comprehensive progress of the Soviet Union's economy and culture has placed it among the most powerful countries, and this exerts a tremendous beneficial influence on the further consolidation and deepening of the world revolutionary process and on the intensification of the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples for freedom, national independence and social progress throughout the world.

The communists and all working people of Mongolia wish the heroic Soviet people the successful implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress' decisions, the achievement of new, historic landmarks in creating the majestic edifice of communism and the consolidation of peace and international security.

Beijing's present leaders--the Chinese hegemonists and expansionists--are doing great harm to the peoples' revolutionary struggle and to the cause of socialism and peace. The leaders of that country are forming a bloc with the most reactionary regimes of the present time.

They have chosen for China an unseemly role as international imperialism's closest ally and accomplice, against the will and interests of their own people. The MPRP is firmly convinced of the fact that no attempts by imperialism and reaction in concert with the Beijing leaders' great-power chauvinism will be able to halt the course of history and that a policy based on anti-Sovietism is bound to fail. We consider that an uncompromising struggle with the Maoists is the scared obligation and the lofty internationalist and national duty for the communist and workers parties including the MPRP and all honest people.

The solution of the increasingly complicated tasks of socialist building and the aggravation of the ideological struggle on the international arena require the constant intensification and improvement of work on educating the builders of the new society. This, as becomes clear in practice, can be achieved only by war of increasing the efficacy of all ideological-political work, strengthening its organic link with the practical tasks of socialist and communist building, eliminating formalism and pretentiousness, enhancing the well-reasoned and attacking nature of party propaganda and in the tireless struggle against views alien to Marxism-Leninism.

The great Lenin taught that the best way of commemorating a jubilee is to concentrate on as yet unresolved problems. We have to work hard in order to eradicate shortcomings as quickly as possible and to overcome difficulties. Agriculture needs considerable attention. There are serious flaws in the work of the planning and construction organizations. Providing newly constructed projects and those on which construction work has recently begun with national cadres continues to be an acute problem. A number of other problems could also be cited: retaining young cadres in the countryside, introducing progressive experience and the economic education of the working people, increasing responsibility and discipline in work, and so forth. The party and the Central Committee are making great efforts to resolve all these problems. Socialism is the highest achievement of man. The socialist countries are waging an intensive struggle to curb the arms race and to strengthen peace and detente, and to defend the sovereign rights and freedoms of peoples. The coordinated foreign policy actions of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries invariably find understanding and support from the Mongolian people, the MPRP and the MPR Government.

It is with a feeling of indignation that we have to state that the most reactionary imperialist and militarist circles are not inclined to come to terms with the detente process and will not relinquish their plans to whip up the arms race. Their aim is to undermine the foundation of peace and security, and to hinder the cause of the national and social liberation of peoples.

The MPRP and MPR see it as their duty to continue to make what contribution they can to the coordinated actions of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries with regard to consolidating peace throughout the world and increasing the security of our Asian Continent.

The MPRP's 60 years of experience, and the practice of the other fraternal parties attest that fidelity to Marxism-Leninism and to the principles of proletarian, socialist internationalism is a necessary condition of the successful building of socialism. Our party will continue in the future to advance in single formation with the CPSU and the other fraternal parties and to promote with its practical activity the cohesion of the ranks of the international communist and workers movement and to strengthen the unity of the countries of the socialist community.

The Mongolian people are greeting the glorious jubilee of the party and the workers' revolution in an atmosphere of great political labor enthusiasm, with deep optimism and faith in the glorious future. The republic's working people have begun a shock labor vigil in honor of those important dates and are striving for significant successes in socialist competition. Under the slogan of further strengthening friendship and cooperation between the MPRP and the CPSU, the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, and with the working people of other fraternal countries, we are confidently marching toward new heights in the building of socialism.

SRV'S NGUYEN CO THACH SCORES PRC OVER PEACE PLAN

LD091230 Moscow TASS in English 1158 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Hanoi, 9 Mar, TASS--Equitable and sincere dialogue between states of South East Asia is the way towards turning that region into a zone of peace, stability, cooperation and goodneighbourliness, said Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Nguyen Co Thach.

The peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, he said talking to a TASS correspondent, know full well the value of peace that was won at a dear price in the struggle against colonialists and American aggressors. Therefore the Governments of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and the People's Republic of Kampuchea are now sparing no effort for preservation of peace and ensuring of security in South East Asia. The important initiatives which were advanced at a conference of foreign ministers of the countries of Indochina which was held at the beginning of the current year are a vivid manifestation of this consistent foreign policy course. The proposal on convocation of a regional conference for solution of pressing problems has again convincingly demonstrated the sincere concern of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the question of relaxation of tension in South East Asia.

Unfortunately the calls of Indochinese countries for peace so far do not find an appropriate response with the leaders of the ASEAN member states. Such a misunderstanding is to a major extent the consequence of the provocative policy of Beijing which spurs the ASEAN for confrontation with Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea through intimidation, threats, blackmail and sometimes through undisguised gross pressure.

But those who really strive for preservation of peace realize most obviously that renunciation of a dialogue holds no prospects. By no means accidental is the fact that the stand of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea finds broad support of the whole of the progressive world public and primarily of the Soviet Union, the government of which urged the governments of the ASEAN member countries to respond to the peaceful initiatives of the Indochinese states.

Proceeding from the sincere striving for peace, stressed Nguyen Co Thach, the Governments of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and the People's Republic o Kampuchea will consistently strive for turning South East Asia into a zone of peace, stability and goodneighbourliness. We are confident that exactly good will shall triumph, in the final account. But the policy carried out by Beijing, which provokes confrontation in South East Asia and attempts of some ASEAN leaders to heed its calls are doomed to failure.

KAMPUCHEA'S HUN SEN THANKS USSR FOR SUPPORT

LD091358 Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 9 Mar, TASS--The participation of the Kampuchean delegation in the work of the 26th CPSU Congress has been an event of great significance in the life of our country.

It signified a new stage in the development and consolidation of the fraternal friendship of the Kampuchean people with the great Soviet people, a TASS correspondent has been told in an interview by Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Hun Sen.

When in January 1979 the insurgent Kampuchean people overthrew the hateful regime of the Beijing placemen, he said, the Soviet Union, along with Vietnam and other socialist countries, was the first to have extended a helping hand to the Kampucheans. The successes of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in rehabilitation of economy and national culture would have been impossible without the USSR's all-round assistance. We are confident that in the future, too, the Kampucheans' just struggle for independence and freedom of the homeland, for reviving Kampuchea and building a new society in the country shall always find support of the Soviet people.

The confirmation of that is the speech made by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev who in the report of the CPSU Central Committee to the party congress emphasized that the CPSU and the Soviet people regard assistance to the fraternal peoples of Indochina as a sacred duty prompted by the principles of socialist internationalism.

Of great significance for People's Kampuchea is also support being given by the Soviet communists and the Government of the USSR for the foreign policy of the People's Republic of Kampuchea aimed at peaceful solution of all problems which burden our country's relations with some ASEAN member countries, at turning South East Asia into a region of peace and goodneighborliness, stressed Hun Sen. Even those who would not be against warming hands on the aggravation of the situation in South East Asia, who would not be against turning that region into a seat of permanent tension start heeding the voice of the land of the soviets which gained its prestige by the consistent struggle for peace on the planet.

## CZYREK ASSESSES 26TH CPSU CONGRESS INITIATIVES

LD091129 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Mar 81 p 3

[Article by Polish Foreign Minister J. Czyrek under the rubric "The Course of the Peoples' Security": "For the Sake of Peace and Socialism"]

[Text] The 26th congress of Soviet communists gave a profound and all-round Marxist-Leninist assessment of the present-day international situation. The congress analyzed the contribution of the CPSU and the Soviet state to the worldwide struggle for peace, the development of equal and mutually advantageous international cooperation, detente, the ending of the arms race and social progress.

The results, summed up at the congress, of the struggle to implement the peace program proclaimed at the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses, its tremendous influence on the entire international situation and also the day-to-day course of events in the world arena fully confirm Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's words: "There is probably no other state which in recent years has put before mankind such a broad range of concrete, realistic initiatives on the most important problems of international relations as the Soviet Union." The profound analysis of the international situation contained in the report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the Soviet Union's foreign policy course outlined by the congress are of decisive significance for the development of international relations.

We wholly share the congress' assessment of trends and phenomena which are unfavorable to the cause of peace and detente. In brief, their essence lies in the imperialist policy of stepping up the arms race--a policy aimed at achieving military superiority over the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries--and in attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of other states and to suppress the national liberation struggle.

It is extremely important that in response to the negative trends the Soviet communists' congress reasserted the unchanging nature of the Leninist peace strategy. This is fully reflected in the main principles and directions of the USSR's foreign policy approved by the congress. Particularly great significance is attached to the fact that, having reaffirmed the importance of disarmament proposals submitted earlier, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev put forward from the high platform of the CPSU Congress a number of new initiatives, which constitute a development of the peace program put forward at the previous congresses in light of changing conditions in the world.

The congress stressed with the utmost force the unfading significance of the unity, friendship and all-round cooperation between the socialist community countries. This unity is the fundamental basis of our Polish foreign policy too. We attach particular significance to strengthening fraternal relations with our closest neighbor and tried and tested ally--the Soviet Union. This was declared with the utmost firmness by Comrade S. Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, in his speech at the congress, when he said that Polish-Soviet friendship and the Polish-Soviet alliance will always be the fundamental principle of our foreign policy and a subject of the PZPR's special attention.

We fully share Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's high appraisal of the role of the Warsaw Pact and its defense significance and important role in coordinating the member states' foreign policy. Last year Poland had the opportunity to contribute to the Warsaw Pact's activity as host to the jubilee session of the Political Consultative Committee and also to the meeting of the foreign ministers' committee. We advocate further improving the functioning of the Warsaw Pact machinery and we will continue to be active participants in all measures undertaken within the framework of our alliance with a view to strengthening its defense might and coordinating actions in the international area.

The fact that great attention was devoted at the congress to the development of economic cooperation within CEMA is of tremendous significance for Poland and the other socialist countries. The main sources of progress along the path of socialist and communist building lie in the national economic sphere, above all in the rational division of labor, the planned, harmonious development of national economies and the growth of labor productivity. Omissions which took place in Poland in this sphere were one of the main causes of the crisis and the difficulties our country is now experiencing. Thus all the more attention and support on our part was aroused by the extremely important, far-sighted proposals put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev with regard to the intensification and the development of new forms of economic cooperation. I am convinced that the idea of examining these problems at a special meeting of leaders of the fraternal countries in the near future will be greeted with satisfaction by all the CEMA member-states.

The congress again confirmed with full force the Leninist principle of the general natural laws and the specificity of concrete forms and methods of socialist building in individual countries. This principle is closely connected with the need to jointly make use of the experience and achievements of other socialist countries and fraternal parties. That is how we intend to act. We will overcome our difficulties more rapidly by making use of the fraternal countries' achievements and assistance. We are aware that a stable, successfully developing socialist Poland not only accords with our people's aspirations but is an important link in the entire socialist community and a substantial factor for security, peaceful mutual relations and cooperation on our continent.

We believe in our party's wisdom and experience and in the class maturity and industriousness of Polish workers and all our country's working people; we believe in our friends. That is why at the 26th CPSU Congress Comrades. Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, reasserted with the utmost resolution that all calculations based on deflecting Poland from its socialist path and any hopes for a victory for counterrevolution in Poland are doomed to failure.

It is common knowledge that Soviet-American relations are of special significance for the preservation of world peace and have an influence on the entire international atmosphere. That is why the proposals put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress on the normalization of relations and commencement of dialogue at the summit level between the Soviet Union and the United States aroused such a wide response throughout the world. The USSR, with its allies' full support, once again stressed that despite existing difficulties, tension and differences of views, with good will on both sides dialogue is possible. Ths Soviet Union thereby demonstrated its good will. We hope the other side's position will also be responsible and constructive. Poland, like all other peace-loving countries, has a vital interest in this. We fully support Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's stance on the question of Sovier-American dialogue.

The 26th congress stressed the special significance of efforts to curb the arms race as regards eliminating the threat of war and consolidating detente. The important constructive proposals submitted by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in this sphere are known to all. I will only dwell on two aspects which particularly determine Poland's activity.

As is known, at the Madrid meeting Poland officially put forward the fraternal socialist countries' joint proposal on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe in Warsaw this year. The holding of such a conference, agreement on confidence-building measures at its first stage and also the attainment at subsequent stages of agreements on disarmament could radically improve the international climate and strengthen the detente process.

Another aspect. One direct cause of the increase in tension was NATO's decision on deploying new American nuclear missile facilities in Western Europe. This prospect has aroused serious concern among the continent's peoples, the Polish public included. That is why such great significance is attached to the Soviet Union's proposal to begin talks with a view to concluding an agreement on limiting and reducing the medium-range nuclear missile facilities of both NATO and the USSR on condition that American forward--based faciltities are discussed at the same time and in organic conjunction with this.

We also fully approve the proposals put forward at the 26th congress on imposing an immediate moratorium on the deployment of such facilities in Europe.

In this connection we fully share Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's important idea that the decisions of the CSCE held in Helsinki amount in effect to turning all of Europe into a peace zone. Here it is worth recalling that when many years ago Poland first put forward the idea of creating nuclear-free zones--known as the "Rapack' plan"--we were guided by precisely the idea that this path will lead to a relaxation of tension in international relations, first of all in Europe, where the situation was and remains most dangerous, and then spreading to all continents.

That is why in our foreign policy, together with Soviet diplomats and the other fraternal countries' diplomats, we will adopt all possible measures to implement the important initiatives aimed at strengthening international security and limiting the arms race. The effectiveness of our joint actions will be greater the wider the range of allies in the struggle for peace and international detente. Here, as always, we hope for the support of all progressive and democratic forces in the world and count on realistically minded representatives of the ruling circles in most capitalist states, who together with the socialist states could assume the responsibility for the world's peaceful future.

ANNIVERSARY OF GDR NATIONAL PEOPLE'S ARMY MARKED

LD051315 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade H. Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense

Dear Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the Soviet Armed Forces and on my own account I extend to you and all the servicemen of the GDR fraternal combat greetings and cordial congratulations on the 25th anniversary of the National People's Army.

In 25 years the GDR National People's Army, created under the SED's leadership to defend the gains of the working people of the first-ever German socialist state, has been transformed into a modern, technically well-equipped and well-trained army.

We note with satisfaction that GDR servicemen, who are successfully fulfilling the socialist pledges they adopted in honor of the upcoming 10th SED Congress, are greeting their holiday with new successes in combat and political training and, shoulder to shoulder with the servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces and the other Warsaw Pact member countries' armies, are vigilantly guarding peace and socialism.

On this portentous day I wish you, Comrade Minister, and all National People's Army personnel new successes in military labor for the good of further strengthening the GDR's defense capability and combat collaboration with the fraternal socialist countries' armies.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

Hoffmann Jubilee Article

LD061037 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Feb 81 p 5

[Article by Army General H. Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense, under the rubric "On the 25th Anniversary of the GDR National People's Army": "Loyal to the Cause of Peace and Socialism"]

[Text] On 1 March 1981, the GDR National People's Army will celebrate its 25th anniversary.

This jubilee, which we celebrate together with all the republic's working people, is indissolubly connected with a historic achievement of our century: For more than three decades now the European peoples have been living in peace. Our National People's Army has also contributed to this. From the moment of its birth, in a close and unbreakable combat alliance with the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies, it has stood honorably on guard over peace and socialism. From a historical viewpoint this is the weightiest result of the 25-year path traveled by our armed forces. The achievements of our army and its servicemen are an integral part of the revolutionary transformations accomplished in the GDR.

The banners of National People's Army units have not been blackened with the gunpowder smoke of battle or soaked with the blood of the wounded and fallen. Nonetheless the past 25 years have crowned the National People's Army's banners with the badges of victories. They have been won in combat service on guard over peace. They have been won in the same formation as the allied armies of the Warsaw Pact. They have been won thanks to the fact that the children of workers and peasants in the uniforms of the first socialist army in German history have never given the enemy a single chance and constantly kept their gunpowder dry.

When our National People's Army was formed in the mid-fifties exceptionally complex tasks faced our party. In September 1955 West German imperialism obtained an instrument of violence and expansion--the Bundeswehr, equipped with modern weapons. FRG territory was transformed into a bridgehead for aggression and West Berlin into a NATO outpost. German imperialism with its expansionist aspirations again became the main threat to peace in Europe.

The SED Central Committee drew the conclusion that in connection with the dangerous development in Western Germany, the GDR had to adopt every measure to increase its defense capability so as to be in a position to fulfill its Warsaw Pact commitments and, in the event of counterrevolutionary action directed and supported by West Germany, to defend independently its territory and borders. The need to constantly increase the National People's Army's combat readiness in all spheres stems from this.

This demanded of our party leadership and the leadership of the armed forces great creative work, foresight and organizational capacities. The SED proceeded from the historical experience of the international and German working class and the experience of the USSR--the world's first socialist state. It was guided by the conclusions of Lenin's party that a socialist revolution can only be consolidated and successfully defended when it harmonizes the building of its armed forces and its defense with the entire course of socialist building, gives correct consideration to the real threat from imperialism and constantly strengthens the role of the Marxist-Leninist party in the country and in the army.

This is precisely why from the very beginning the SED has consistently implemented the Leninist principles of undivided leadership of the army by the party of the working class. The Central Committee and its general secretary have oriented and continue to orient army party organizations toward exerting a mobilizing influence on the personnel through consistent and creative implementation of party decisions and directives in the military sphere, through a militant mood and personal example on the part of all party members and candidate members and by the force of their arguments. Every National People's Army officer belonging to the SED, conscious of his particular responsibility for the work entrusted to him, regards his activity as the fulfillment of tasks set by the party.

Our political organs, political workers and party organizations have devoted and continue to devote particular attention to further strengthening the leading role of the party and implementing this when resolving specific tasks. They also rely on the rich experience of the CPSU and the Soviet Army and make use of the experience of their comrades in arms in the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, while at the same time accumulating their own. All this will indubitably make it possible to successfully resolve future tasks too. The SED considers it imperative that every party member in the armed forces regard his military service primarily as a class task, a supreme party duty, and that an uncompromising struggle for the unity and cohesion of all party members in their political and military activity be waged in all party organizations.

Thanks to the fact that, in leading the armed forces, directing the training and education of personnel and conducting practical party work, our party constantly proceeds from the demands of the class struggle and unswervingly implements its decisions. The vast majority of communists in the National People's Army are marching in the vanguard of the struggle to achieve a high standard of combat readiness in their subunits, units and formations. The constant growth in the authority of party collectives in the armed forces is also determined by this. The communists, leading nonparty people in their wake, are broadening and deepening the party's influence on the life and service of servicemen. This is being manifested particularly clearly now, when we are preparing for the 10th SED Congress.

The SED's lasting historical achievements should include the fact that long before the creation of the National People's Army it directed the working people and particularly the youth of our country along the path of friendship with the Soviet people. From the first day of the formation of the armed forces the party called upon the GDR's defenders to learn from the Soviet Army, to see it as an example of socialist armed forces and to consider brotherhood in class and arms with the glorious Soviet Army as proof of internationalist convictions. The feelings of all National People's Army servicemen and all the republic's working people have been well expressed by Comrade E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. He told the whole world from the lofty rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress: "Together with you, dear Soviet comrades and friends, we will continue to go forward, strengthening socialism and defending it from all encroachments by enemies."

Our brotherhood in class and arms has a rich historical tradition. Its foundations were laid in the struggles of the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars. Our country's liberation from fascism became the foundation of our friendship. It has penetrated deeply into the hearts and minds of National People's Army servicemen and has grown and strengthened in the course of many years. This has been verified a thousand times in the course of building our army, in exercises involving the Warsaw Pact Armed Forces and in joint operations by National People's Army and Soviet Army servicemen in defense of peace and socialism.

Class brotherhood in arms finds its expression in the deeds of thousands of servicemen: in the friendly exchange of opinions and experience, in the comparison of achievements in training and service and in joint sporting and cultural events. Our friendship is confirmed from year to year at meetings of leading Warsaw Pact military organs, in the practical cooperation between the National People's Army and the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, in garrisons and field exercises and in the defense of our airspace and sea borders.

Every stretch of our path has been traveled together with a Soviet brother, with a comrade from a neighbouring regiment. Close cooperation with the Soviet people and its army is a firm guarantee of our present and future successes! This is why this fraternal alliance is so dear to us. This is why we will not allow anyone to encroach upon it. This is why on the 25th anniversary of the National People's Army we give our word as soldiers: "Forever together with the Soviet Army and never any other way!"

As in the other countries in our socialist community, the GDR's Armed Forces have been closely linked with the working people from the very beginning. This unity between army and party was forced thanks to the efforts to the working class and all other working people aimed at preserving peace and thanks to awareness of the responsibility for ensuring that war will never again originate from German soil, that mothers will never again mourn their sons fallen in battle and that our children will be able to live in a happy socialist future.

The unity of the people and army in our country has been strengthened successfully thanks to the fact that with the formation of the National People's Army, for the first time in the history of the German people, armed forces were created not to attack other peoples in the interests of the exploiting classes, not to unleash war, but to ensure peace for the people of labor and reliably defend their creative work.

The class task of the National People's Army corresponds to the interests of all peace-loving and progressive people. This is the task: to reliably defend the achievements of socialism shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Armed Forces and the other fraternal armies, to bar the way to military adventures by militarist forces and to be ready to repel imperialist aggression and inflict a conclusive defeat on the enemy.

Consequently rich revolutionary and military traditions continue to exist in the National People's Army together with all the humanistic traditions created by the German people in its centuries-long history. The servicemen of the National People's Army and our republic's other armed bodies are fulfilling their class task in accordance with the example of the best sons and daughters of the German people, who took part in the Great October Socialist Revolution, fought in the ranks of the Red Army during the Great Patriotic War, resisted fascism, weapon in hand, in republican Spain or gave their lives for a new democratic socialist Germany in the ranks of the antifascist resistance to Hitlerite dictatorship.

Our progressive military traditions have nothing in common with the "traditions" implanted in the Bundeswehr and in FRG public life, which are permeated by an aggressive, militarist and fascist spirit.

The Bundeswehr is an internal part of the FRG state monopoly apparatus. Together with the U.S. Armed Forces, it ranks among the most dangerous anticommunist instruments of imperialist violence equipped with the most modern weapons. The implementation of gigantic programs for the creation of the newest and most expensive arms systems in the Western world, the granting of FRG territory for new American medium-range missiles and nuclear and neutron warheads, the deployment of reinforcements brought in by sea and air to guarantee NATO a preponderance in the strategic correlation of forces--all this is crowned by an aggressive psychological attack on the population's thought and feelings! Such actions contradict the vital interests of the European peoples and also of the FRG people themselves.

In the opinion of the SED Central Committee and the other fraternal parties, the increases in imperialism's aggressiveness and NATO's course of sharply intensifying the arms race are seriously complicating the international situation. This increases our responsibility even further. On the boundary between the seventies and eighties imperialism switched to rabid counterattacks in an attempt to halt the people's progress along the path of peace and progress. Under these conditions the National People's Army, as a component part of the joint armed forces, is called upon to stop NATO strategists' schemes jointly with the Soviet Army. Thanks to the unity of the people and army and the reliability and ability to resist of the whole system of socialist defense in the GDR, the National People's Army can make a substantial contribution to thwarting imperialist schemes.

In just the same way as in past years, in the future we will not spare our efforts to maintain our army's might and combat readiness at level giving the enemy no chance. We will make our contribution with all our energy to strengthening our class brotherhood in arms with the Soviet people and their armed forces and with all the peoples and armies of the Warsaw Pact countries.

On the 25th anniversary of our army we openly declare: The National People's Army has been tested as an armed instrument of the victorious working class, the sharp sword of socialist revolution in the GDR and a reliable component part of the European socialist states' international defense system. It is ready and able to fight under any circumstances, to cooperate on a high level with that most modern and powerful force, the glorious Soviet Army, and also with the other allied armed forces, to curb jointly with them the imperialist aggressor and anyone who dares to encroach on the achievements of socialism and communism and to win in accordance with all the rules of military art. In the future too we will increase our efforts to achieve the Warsaw Pact countries' most important political objective--to ensure security and peace for the building of socialism and communism and for the happiness of our peoples.

## Kulikov at Moscow Ceremony

LD050024 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] A festive ceremony marking the 25th anniversary of the National People's Army [NVA] held in Moscow today demonstrated the indestructible brotherhood in arms of the Armed Forces of the USSR and the GDR. In his address, Marshal Kulikov declared that the anniversary is that of a partner in the alliance which is permanently in the vanguard of the armed forces of the Warsaw treaty. Turning to the tense international situation he said that the CPSU, the SED and the other fraternal parties have continued their consistent peace policy and at the same time consolidated their defense organization.

Colonel General Kessler gave an assurance that the line of the 26th CPSU Congress provides the fundamental orientation for the thinking and action of the defenders of the socialist German state. In this spirit the soldiers of the NVA are preparing, together with the GDR working people, for the 10th SED Congress. During the 25 years of its existence, the NVA has become a modern, efficient socialist coalition army. Under the leadership of the SED, it has become the main force of the GDR's national defense.

## Kessler Addresses Celebration

AU061642 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Mar 81 p 2

[Unattributed report on a 4 March Moscow ceremony on the 25th anniversary of the National People's Army (NVA), attended by Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov and GDR Deputy Defense Minister Colonel General Kessler]

[Text] Moscow (ND/ADN)--On Wednesday in the Central House of the Soviet Army in Moscow, a ceremony took place on the occasion of the 25th National People's Army [NVA] anniversary. Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy minister of defense and chief of the NVA Main Political Administration, who is heading an NVA delegation, conveyed greetings from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, as well as from Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense.

Heinz Kessler stressed that the line of the 26th CPSU Congress on strengthening peace and consolidating socialism in the world also provided the fundamental orientation for the thought and action of the socialist German state's defenders. The close fraternal alliance with the Soviet people and their arms has guaranteed all the past and future success of the GDR. He called the NVA an army of antifascism and peace, which is allied with the Soviet Union in close comradeship in arms.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, first USSR deputy minister of defense and supreme commander of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, said that the GDR people can be proud of their army. For 25 years it has been vigilant for peace and socialism in close comradeship in arms with the armed forces of the other Warsaw Pact countries. The marshal stated that the CPSU, the SED and the other fraternal parties will continue their consistent peace policy and will at the same time strengthen their defense organization.

Apart from the NVA delegation, the following persons were in the presidium: Army Gen Aleksey Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; Army Gen Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the joint armed forces; Marshal of the Soviet Union Vasiliy Chuykov, as well as other generals and officers of the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies, representatives of the party and state organs, Soviet war veterans, as well as the GDR ambassador, Egon Winkelmann.

Earlier, Colonel General Kessler had opened a photographic exibition in the central museum of the Soviet Army on the occasion of the NVA jubilee.

AMBASSADOR IN UK HANDS BREZHNEV LETTER TO THATCHER

LD091158 Longon Press Association in English 1145 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Soviet Ambassador Mr Victor Popov met Mrs Thatcher at 10 Downing Street today and spent 45 minutes in what he described later as "useful and interesting" exchanges.

He gave her a personal letter from President Brezhnev which almost certainly connected with the Soviet leader's poposal of a summit meeting with U.S. President Reagan. Mr Popov told reporters after the meeting that he was not authorised to disclose the contents of the letter. But he said the main point of the letter was connected with the peace proposals, made in Moscow last month. "The main aim of these proposals is to maintain peace and stability in Europe and certainly to improve Anglo-Soviet relations," he said.

Mrs Thatcher has so far counselled caution about Mr Brezhnev's summit proposals, and has urged Mr Reagan not to "dash" into one.

The Soviet leader has also sent messages to French President M. Giscard d'Estaing and West German leader Helmut Schmidt, clarifying his proposal. Herr Schmidt has said he will urge President Reagan to go ahead and hold summit talks.

FRG SPOKESMAN ON BREZHNEV LETTER, GENSCHER'S VISIT

LD091506 Hamburg DPA in German 1410 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Bonn, 9 Mar (DPA)--While in Moscow this month, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher will discuss Soviet state and party chief Leonid Brezhnev's latest disarmament proposals. Speaking to the press today in Bonn, government spokesman Kurt Becker named 25-27 March as the period for Genscher's visit to Moscow, which has been planned for some time.

Becker assessed Brezhnev's letter to Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, which became known over the weekend, and letters to other Western heads of state and government as another "visible expression of the Soviet willingness to conduct a dialogue." Becker gave no details about the letter, which the Federal Government does not intend to publish, but he remarked that the letter contained "no aggressive comment at all." It expressly contained that passage in Brezhnev's Moscow speech describing the relations between Bonn and Moscow as being, by and large, favorable. The government spokesman said that in the letter Brezhnev repeated almost verbatim and dealt in greater detail with all the proposals made in his speech to the CPSU party congress: readiness to continue Soviet-American talks on strategic arms limitation, inclusion of the European region of the USSR in a "confidence-building measures" zone as well as a "freeze"--already rejected by Bonn--on medium-range nuclear weapons.

BREZHNEV CONGRESS PROPOSALS MEET BROAD RESPONSE

FRG Leaders Approach Differs

LD091631 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 81 p 8

[TASS report: "For a Responsible Approach"]

[Text] Bonn, 4 Mar--The newspaper HAMBURGER MORGENPOST has today published an interview with W. Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, in which he was asked the following question:

L.I. Brezhnev has stunned the West by his foresight and readiness for talks.

After the meeting between R. Reagan and M. Thatcher the impression is formed that the West is in no hurry for talks and does not feel itself capable of holding talks. Does any possibility remain for disarmament or for arms control?

As for L.I. Brezhnev's report at the CPSU Congress, W. Brandt answered, I would say that there have again been people who have commented on this report instead of reading it. I would like to state with all seriousness that the West would be heeding bad advice if it did not study these proposals from the outset and then did not fully utilize the opportunities for talks.

If R. Reagan and M. Thatcher understand each other well, W. Brandt continued, this undoubtedly has its own significance. However, it is by no means certain that this will have a positive effect for Europe. We are a reliable ally, but within the community framework we should represent strictly European and West German interests.

At the same time the facts show that in leading FRG political circles there exist two evaluations of the peace-loving Soviet initiatives. Thus in an interview with a number of West German newspapers Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher, answering a question on his attitude to the 26th CPSU Congress, repeated the usual imperialist propaganda fabrications on "accelerated Soviet arming with missiles," the "growing superiority" of the Soviet Union and so forth.

In this interview H.-D. Genscher also persistently stressed the "unity" of his stance with that of the U.S. administration, with whose leaders he will be holding talks next week in Washington.

## Netherlands, Other Responses

DW101146 Moscow in German to Germany 1112 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Georgiy Aleksandrov commentary]

[Text] The program for the continuation and the deepening of detente which Leonid Brezhnev submitted at the 26th CPSU Congress continues to be in the center of attention of governments, politicians and social circles of many countries. The reactions to and commentaries on the Soviet proposals draw attention to the constructive and realistic character of the Soviet proposals as well as to the fact that they largely make allowances for the position and the interests of the other side.

In many countries the Soviet peace initiatives elicited concrete actions for the consolidation of peace and international security. Just a few days ago the party congress of the Netherlands Labor Party took place. This party made the struggle against the neutron weapon and any other new U.S. nuclear weapon on the territory of the Netherlands the core of its foreign policy program. Furthermore, it advocated the view that the Netherlands curtail its participation in the nuclear war preparations and reduce its arms budget.

Appeals for an arms halt, for the abolition of the Brussels NATO missile decision and for negotiations with the USSR are coming more and more often from Belgium, Denmark, Greak Britain, Norway, Spain and many other countries. In the Federal Republic of Germany some leading politicians of the governing coalition parties and their youth organizations advocated a thorough study of the new Soviet initiatives and negotiations on arms limitations at the earliest opportunity. What is also becoming constantly more evident is the attitude of those circles in the NATO countries toward the peaceful Soviet proposals which put their stakes on a stepped-up arms race with nuclear and conventional arms, which intend to pursue NATO's military superiority over the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact, and engage in a policy of strength.

The new U.S. administration, with its demand on Congress to allocate another $32.6 billion for arms purposes, went one step further this year toward cranking up the arms race.

Meanwhile, it is absolutely clear that some responsible people in the Federal Republic as well as leading politicians of the CDU/CSU opposition bloc are also inclined to reject the Soviet peace program again. Foreign Minister Genscher, for example, in all his interviews during the past several days decidedly came out against the moratorium suggested by the Soviet Union for the deployment of new NATO and USSR medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe. In so doing he operated with a fictitious argument--bolstered by invented data of the American hawks--that such a moratorium would merely anchor the Soviet arms superiority and would thus merely jeopardize the balance of forces and security even more. Such a preconceived stance is all the more amazing because it was uttered by a representative of the Federal Republic.

After all, it was the Federal Republic and its foreign Minister, Genscher, who stressed several times that the Federal Republic not only was a coauthor of a plan for the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, but also shared in the initiative for pertinent negotiations with the USSR. Untiringly the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has been restating that in the event of successful negotiations on this issue the NATO nuclear missile decision would lose its effect. Yet this is possible only under the provision that both sides freeze the relevant arms quantitatively and qualitatively, which is what the Soviet Union is now proposing, for the duration of these negotiations.

Pertinent political and military quarters of the Soviet Union have drawn attention to the essence of the problems several times. During the past few years the Soviet Union replaced its obsolete medium-range nuclear missile weapons with more models; this is exactly what the Western states have done with the some [word indistinct]. But the Soviet measures did not in any way impair the existing, approximate balance of forces, and even many NATO arms experts said so on several occasions. Subsequently the United States and some of its alliance partners--without any reason whatsoever--took it into their heads that they could obtain military superiority for the West if they brought new nuclear medium-range missiles to Western Europe. In that case, they thought, the present balance of forces would be gone and the Soviet Union and its allies would remain in an unfavorable military-strategic situation. Yet the situation would be just as different for the countries which are prepared to accept the new U.S. weapon, a situation which harbors the danger of total nuclear war.

Realistically thinking politicians and military observers, in context with the prompt negative stance of the West on the very important Soviet proposals, state that the West does not profit by its rejection. If the United States and NATO reject the negotiations with the USSR on principle and transfer new weapons to Western Europe, these observers feel the other side will be compelled to restore the destroyed balance, but already on a higher and more dangerous level.

The next few days and weeks will probably tell what the true intentions of the upper NATO quarters are like. Genscher's negotiations in Washington and the Schmidt-Reagan meeting will bring clarity about the FRG's position on this issue which is vital for Europe. The public and the people of the Federal Republic of Germany must be aware of all positive and negative options on this issue. As long as it is not too late, the new and this time particularly dangerous nuclear armament round can be halted and the danger of a rapid aggravation of the military-political confrontation and a nuclear conflict in Europe averted.

ENVOY GIVES BREZHNEV MESSAGE TO ITALY'S FORLANI

For Rome Radio and ANSA accounts of the delivery of Brezhnev's message to Italian Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani by Soviet Ambassador Nikolay Lunkov, see the Italy & the Vatican section of the 10 March Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION TO HOLD TALKS IN TURKEY

LD061456 Moscow TASS in English 1344 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 Mar, TASS--A Soviet economic delegation led by Semen Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, has left Moscow for Turkey today. The delegation is to hold talks on a further strengthening of business relations between the two neighbour states. Thus, in particular, on the agenda of the talks will be the question of an expansion of the Seydisehir aluminum works, which was built earlier with the Soviet Union's technical assistance. The works is to increase the output of both alumina and aluminum. A part of the products put out by the works is supplied by Turkey to the USSR to repay the cost of Soviet equipment.

The Seydisehir aluminum works is just one example of the fruitful development of economic contacts between the USSR and Turkey. Of great significance for the republic's economy is the Iskenderun metallurgical works. Presently the second stage of this enterprise is under construction with Soviet assistance, which will make it possible to double its output capacity.

Of great significance for Turkey is the question of an expansion of the oil refinery near Izmir. It is planned to increase its output capacity from 5 to 10 million tons a year. The Soviet Union has already started supplies of equipment for the enterprise. The supplies are to be completed in 1982. Soviet specialists are to participate in the assembly, adjustment and commissioning of the expanded works.

The business cooperation between the two countries covers also other industries. Thus, for example, it is planned to build in Turkey with Soviet assistance works for the manufacture of transformers, turbines and generators. Feasibility reports on the construction of these enterprises have already been drawn up by Soviet experts and turned over to the Turkish side.

Economic ties between the two states in agriculture, irrigation and trade are successfully developing. All this strengthens the material fabric of goodneighbourly cooperation. The Soviet Union invariably adheres to the course for the development of business relations with Turkey on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

IRANIAN PAPER SCORES VOA, BBC, DW BROADCASTS

NC100846 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, a newspaper published in Tehran, has criticized the activities of the Western mass media and especially radio stations that beam their programs to foreign countries. Discussing how these mass media alter information on the situation in Iran, JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI concludes that they have made their duty upsetting the country's stability. The radio stations of VOA, BBC and Deutsche Welle--the center of the West German radio--and Radio Israel spread malicious lies and rumors in order to defame the revolution's ideals. They magnify existing difficulties and fan the flames of existing differences. JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI also refers to the existence of links between these radios and spying organizations.

IRAN PROTESTS U.S., UK PLANS FOR GULF INTERFERENCE

LD101045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 81 p 6

[Text] Tehran, 4 Mar (TASS)--The Iranian Foreign Ministry has published a statement that, in particular, sharply condemns the plans for interference by the United States, Britain and other NATO countries in the Persian Gulf states' affairs. The statement stresses that aggressive American imperialism's mounting penetration of the Persian Gulf zone and the buildup of its military forces will lead only to the preservation of the atmosphere of instability, to outbreaks of regional wars and to violated rights and undermine independence for the region's states.

The growing bellicosity and desire to use force against other countries prevalent among the leaders of the new American administration, the military maneuvers held with the assistance of the U.S. regional agents and their accomplices and the old colonialists--Britain and France--and the intention to form armed forces to defend the West's "interests" in the Persian Gulf are all things that jeopardize peace and security throughout the world, the statement stresses. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the document stresses in conclusion, reaffirms its legitimate rights and states once again that it guarantees the open status of the straits of Hormuz and will certainly do everything possible to ensure that this status is safeguarded.

More on U.S. Plans

LD092042 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 9 Mar 81

["Window on the Arab World Program" presented by Sergey Krylov]

[Text] Washington is moving quickly with the intention of dispatching U.S. Armed Forces to the Middle East. This has been openly declared by U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, who said that the new U.S. administration will in the near future increase the number of its military bases in the Middle East and the Gulf area. He added that units of the U.S. Army would be deployed in these bases to defend, as he put it, U.S. vital interests in the region and to help the friends of the United States to defend themselves and regain their confidence in the sincerity of the United States. He then clearly reaffirmed what the White House has been trying to deny--the fact of the U.S. military presence in Oman. The United States now intends to obtain bases in Saudi Arabia and some other Gulf states. Commentators pointed out that these statements by the U.S. secretary of defense constitute a starting point for realizing plans formulated at the White House--plans for imposing military supervision over Arab oil resources and the routes over which this oil is taken to the West. Washington a long time ago said that Arab oil is the most important part of the U.S. vital interests in the region. Thus, it is not the alleged Soviet danger to this oil that disturbs imperialism, but the desire of the peoples of this region to overcome the power of the U.S. oil monopolies and to put Arab oil to use in service of the Arabs themselves. This is why Washington operates the hostile war machine comprised by the United States and other NATO countries and deploys its fully armed and trained soldiers of the Rapid Deployment Force in the Near and Middle East to suppress the liberation movements in those regions.

SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE'S JORDANIAN VISIT EXAMINED

LD092326 Moscow in Arabic to North Africa 1830 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Commentary by Vladimir Kudryavtsev, IZVESTIYA political commentator]

[Text] The Soviet public delegation representing the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, paid a visit to Jordan. The aim of the visit was to establish relations with the peace and solidarity committee recently established in Jordan, and to consolidate the existing cordial relations between our two countries. Our delegation was received at summit level, the highest official level. The delegation was received by King Husayn ibn Talal, by the crown prince, by the prime minister, by the president of the Senate and by the president of the National Consultative Council.

We had friendly and very useful talks, during which the Jordanian authorities expressed their high appreciation for the Soviet Union's policy, particularly with regard to the affairs of the Middle East. The king of Jordan received the members of our delegation at his residence. During the 3-hour meeting, we discussed all aspects of the Middle East crisis. The general impression of this meeting is that the Jordanian authorities, with regard to the Middle East issue, take a stand which is close to that of the Soviet Union. It is noted that the two countries' attitudes to some issues are in agreement. How is this manifested? Jordan believes Camp David is not only in an impasse but is also completely bankrupt. This is because Camp David aggravated the situation in the Middle East, hence the Western politicians' search for support for this agreement. Jordan particularly believes that the European Middle East initiative seeks to rescue Camp David, but by more flexible methods than those used by the U.S. imperialists in the Middle East.

The statement made by British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington has become well known. He said Europe did not at all want to undermine the Camp David process through its peace initiative. The Europeans, he added, did not want to adopt anything that contradicted what the Americans were doing.

At the meetings which took place in Jordan, Jordanian official and public figures pointed out that the European initiative did not fully explain the points connected with the Palestinian issue--the basic issue in the Middle East crisis. This is not to the satisfaction of Jordan, or the other Arab countries which are trying to achieve a just, peaceful settlement in the Middle East. The king, the prime minister and other officials said during the meetings they had with us that U.S. imperialism is trying to hide behind Jordan so that it can impose its viewpoint that there exists a Jordanian form of a settlement in the Middle East. The crux of the matter lies in avoiding discussion of the question connected with the setting up of a sovereign Palestinian state, but instead, discussing the forms of a federation of Jordan and Palestine, or even a federation of Palestine and Israel. This stand is radically opposed to that of Jordan which demands the establishment of a Palestinian state on Palestinian territory.

We left Amman on the night of 25 February, when we learned the first reactions to the CPSU Central Committee report which Comrade Leonid Brezhnev presented to the 26th CPSU Congress. We were very pleased to know that Jordanian official circles gave a positive reception to the proposals regarding settlement of the Middle East crisis. This was what the king and the prime minister told us. They said another attempt must be made to resolve the crisis and especially by means of an expanded international meeting. They also referred to the Soviet-American joint communique on the Middle East, dated 1 October 1977. Our delegation's visit to Jordan took place in an excellent political climate; we felt that not only in Amman but also during our tour in the country. We visited Karak Province and the port of Aqabah. We conducted talks with members of the Executive Committee of the Palestinian Liberation Organization. We discussed the issues that concerned us. We left Jordan quite satisfied with our visit. We have established and consolidated relations with public organizations in Jordan; we became sure that in Jordan there exists trends toward continuing to promote Soviet-Jordanian friendship which will be consolidated for the good of our peoples.

## REPORT ON CIA 'AGENTS' ACTIVITIES IN MOZAMBIQUE

LD091634 Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Maputo, 9 Mar, TASS--CIA agents who operated in Mozambique "under the roof" of the U.S. Embassy, transmitted the secret information they collected to the special services of the racist South African regime, with the latter using it for subversive actions against the People's Republic of Mozambique [PRM] and national liberation movements in the south of Africa. This was disclosed here by A. Shivite, a former Mozambican serviceman, who was recruited by the American espionage agency.

According to the Ministry of Security of the PRM, the intelligence information that was transmitted to CIA agents by this and other recruits, included information concerning the army and security of Mozambique and neighbouring countries, the patriotic forces of Zimbabwe, and the African National Congress of South Africa. A. Shivite testified that on the basis of this information and with the direct approval of the Central Intelligence Agency of the USA South African commandos made a bandit attack to Mozambican territory on January 30.

According to a communique issued by the Ministry of Security of the PRM, A. Shivite said that in 1979 he was introduced to the CIA's resident in Maputo, J. Smith, and then kept in touch with him through a woman agent of the espionage agency, S. Smith. After her departure for Washington, the agent kept in contact with L. Oliver, an intelligence officer who worked in the guise of the second secretary of the U.S. Embassy. It was at the flat of this "diplomat" that secret documents, supplied by recruited spies, were photographed. In emergency cases this was done during meetings in the American's diplomatic car and a portable copying machine was used for the purpose.

The CIA has noticeably stepped up its activities in other independent African states, too. Thus, the newspaper NOTICIAS says that an experienced CIA spy, J. Caulker, disguised as third secretary of the U.S. Embassy in Maputo, was recently transferred to Salisbury in order to intensify the subversive activities of CIA agents in Zimbabwe.

## ARKHIPOV HAS TALKS WITH AFRICAN PARTY OFFICIALS

### Mali Officials

LD051021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 81 p 7

[Text] On 2 March, I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Sory Coulibaly, political secretary of the Central Executive Bureau of the Mali People's Democratic Union Party, and had a talk with him.

Djibrilla Maiga, Mali ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk.

### Malagasy Party Leader

LD100925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 81 p 7

[Text] I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has received Gisele Rabesahala, secretary general of the Congress Party for Malagasy Independence, and had a talk with her.

[L. Radaudi] Member of the Executive Bureau of the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution Party (AREMA) and deputy chief of the Democratic Republic of Madagasar president's office, took part in it.

TANOV COMMENTARY DENIES INTERFERENCE IN CHAD

LD052210 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Some Western news agencies have been making up stories about the Soviet Union supposedly interfering in the affairs of Chad. [Words indistinct] supposedly sent military advisers to Chad. The Soviet news agency TASS has said these stories conflict with reality. There have never been any Soviet military advisers in that Central African country. Our commentary has been prepared by Georgiy Tanov:

One of the basic principles of Soviet foreign policy is not interfering in the internal affairs of other nations, either large of small. The Soviet Union has no mercenary interests in Chad or any other African country. It cooperates with African states on the basis of equality and mutual advantage. With Chad it began to cooperate more than two decades ago. It sent doctors, teachers and other workers to Chad. Ture, the scale of this scientific and technical cooperation is not high, but the cooperation has always been marked by a humane nature. The Soviet Union intends to advance it in the future too.

As for the current events in Chad, they are the internal affair of the Chad people and government, and the various foreign policy actions of Chad--like rapprochement with the neighboring Libya or any other country--are the sovereign rights of Chad, of course. At any rate, objective observers cannot but see that Chad-Libyan cooperation has played a big role in restoring peace in Chad and, far from hindering, helps normalize the situation in the center of Africa.

It is at this angle, I believe, that we should view the intent of Libya to support the neighboring country in restoring and advancing the economy. Anyone can see who makes up stories about alleged Soviet interference in the affairs of Chad and its relationship with other states and about Soviet military advisers. It is those who a short time ago helped to capitalize on a dangerous hotbed of tension in the heart of Africa.

DELEGATES' GREETINGS MESSAGES TO CONGRESS REPORTED

Egyptian CP's Kamil

LD091649 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 81 p 5

[Greetings address by 26th CPSU Congress guest Comrade Michel Kamil, member of the Egyptian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo--date and place unspecified]

[Text] Dear Comrades!

On behalf of the Egyptian Communist Party Central Committee I convey to you, all Soviet communists and the entire friendly Soviet people comradely, militant greetings. (applause) We wish the great party of Lenin and its congress success in the implementation of the majestic plans for the creation of the material and technical base of communism and the further improvement of Soviet citizens' well-being and in the struggle to strengthen and defend world peace and safeguard the peoples' security. (applause)

Comrades! All forces upholding the cause of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism are following your congress, viewing it as an important step in the supreme struggle mankind is waging for the liberation of man. The whole world is closely following the work of the congress and its decisions, since the CPSU's invariable internationalist course generates in national democratic and progressive forces the world over the conviction that the Soviet Union's every success is in keeping with the highest interests of the international communist and workers movement, the interests of the struggle for national and social liberation and the struggle for world peace. (applause)

The 26th CPSU Congress is particularly important because it is taking place at a crucial moment for mankind. Under conditions of the deepening crisis of capitalism and the change in the correlation of forces in favor of the interests of the people's masses imperialism is striving to step up tension in international relations, trying to take the world back to the cold war days, resorting to nuclear blackmail and the deployment weapons of mass-destruction in various parts of the globe, pushing the world toward a new arms race spiral, setting up a wide network of military bases and aggressive military blocs and groups, building up naval forces and rapid deployment forces and making preparations for armed interference in the Near and Middle East and in Latin America.

The Camp David agreements and the Israeli-Egyptian separate treaty clearly confirmed the Egyptian regime's role in implementing the American plans. This triple military-political alliance is the chief source of danger to the movement for national and social liberation in the Near and Middle East and in Africa. The Egyptian regime has provided military bases for the Rapid Deployment Force and has effectively put our army at the service of the American military. Moreover the Egyptian regime has officially asked to join the NATO bloc and has expressed readiness to make Egyptian territory available for the deployment of weapons, including nuclear and bacteriological weapons.

To eliminate the serious danger which has emerged in that region Comrade L.I. Brezhnev put forward an important initiative on creating a security system in the Persian Gulf region. Our party and the national democratic forces in Egypt and all Arab countries expressed their full support for this peace initiative which is in keeping with our peoples' fundamental interests. (applause) The pivotal problem of our struggle is the struggle against the Camp David deal.

We believe the main condition for implementing this task is that of strengthening the unity of all progressive national and patriotic forces in the Arab world which have adopted a clear stance as regards enemies and friends and resolutely oppose American imperialism, its bases and interests, and which see the world revolutionary forces, in whose vanguard the Soviet Union stands, as their strategic ally. They are waging a resolute struggle against the Zionist Israeli enemy; they oppose any capitulationist solution of the problem (be it according to the American or West European model); they support the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to create their own independent state under the leadership of the sole legitimate representative of the people--the PLO. Progressive forces in the Arab world resolutely support Syria, which is the leading force in the struggle against the Zionist aggressors, is assisting the Lebanese patriotic forces and is suppressing any attempts to breach the ring of isolation surrounding the As-Sadat regime.

Comrades! Although comparatively little time has elapsed since our Communist Party was reestablished, it has now become an influential political force with, on the whole, a sound base among the working class and broad strata of the working people. (applause)

It would be no exaggeration to say that no manifestation of political class struggle has occurred in Egypt in recent years without our party playing the leading role, and this has been made possible by a correct political line combining the most diverse forms of legal and illegal struggle and active work by party members among broad strata of the working people in defense of their legitimate interests and aspirations.

Despite savage repression and persecution inside the country our party congress was held last September. The holding of the congress is an important step in the development of the party, in its advancement, in its struggle to implement the national, social and patriotic tasks of our people. (applause)

Comrades! Our party, which is guided in its activity by the principles of proletarian internationalism, sees itself as an integral part of the world communist movement and is seeking to develop comradely ties with other parties.

Our party expresses its enormous gratitude to the glorious party of Lenin, as evidenced by the documents of our first congress and the letter to the CPSU from the congress delegates. (applause)

Our party will firmly pursue the policy of defending and preserving friendship with the motherland of the October Revolution and with the socialist community, and it is mobilizing other patriotic forces for a resolute rebuff to the policy of anti-Sovietism being pursued by the Egyptian reactionary bourgeois regime. (applause)

Anti-Sovietism never has served and never will serve national interests. All those who are sincerely fighting for the interests of their peoples are friends of the Soviet Union. Unity between true patriotism and proletarian internationalism is the chief lesson our peoples have learned.

All hail the 26th CPSU Congress! (applause)

Long live the CPSU! (applause)

Long live the friendship and joint struggle of the peoples! (applause)

Long live proletarian internationalism! (tumultuous, prolonged applause; all rise)

## Iraqi CP Leader

LD061159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Mar 81 p 4

[Greetings message by 'Aziz Muhammad, first secretary of the Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee, guest at the 26th CPSU congress; date and place not given]

[Text] Dear comrades! It is an honor and a pleasure to convey to you the greetings of the Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee, the masses of our people, and the democratic movement in Iraq, including the Kurdish nationalist movement, and to convey our best wishes for your success and for the success of all Soviet communists and the friendly Soviet people in accomplishing the noble tasks outlined in the congress documents concerning the consolidation of the construction of the developed socialist society and the realization of total victory in the construction of communism. (applause)

Your successes, comrades, give much pleasure and happiness to the masses of our toiling people and to the masses of the Arab peoples who have come to realize that these successes are not confined to the Soviet people but are shared by all of progressive mankind. These successes provide numerous opportunities to deal fatal blows to reactionary circles and to our common enemy--world imperialism and its foster child Zionism--and to consolidate the achievements of the great socialist state and the other socialist community countries, to preserve peace, and to block the attempts of imperialists to exacerbate the international situation and revive the cold war. Your successes also provide more opportunities to continue your backing and support of the just struggle being waged by our peoples against imperialism, its wicked plans and Zionist aggression so that the Palestinian Arab people may regain their just national rights to return to their homeland and establish a national independent state. Our party and the progressive forces in our country believe that the Soviet Union's peaceful initiatives, including Comrade Brezhnev's initiative concerning the guaranteeing of the Gulf's security, which were reaffirmed in the comprehensive report of the CPSU Central Committee, are a considerable contribution to the struggle of the Arab national liberation movement against foreign interference, and serve the attainment of world peace and international detente. [Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World at 1730 GMT on 4 March broadcasts this speech adding: "...which is being seriously threatened at the present time."]

Dear comrades, a campaign of the fiercest repressions and persecutions has been inflicted on our party, the country's democratic forces and the Kurdish people. But the political aims of this campaign of persecution and liquidation have, like all other campaigns by other reactionary and dictatorial regimes, is suffering inevitable defeat despite the heavy losses it inflicted on our party.

The Iraqi CP, which has been strengthened by the sacrifices it has made and by the martyrdom of many of its leaders, cadres and members, has been able to isolate, with the cooperation of its allies, the enemies of our party and people and to maintain and consolidate its position among the wide popular masses through its revolutionary policy, its defense of the interests of the working class and the entire masses of people, its commitment at all times to the policy of national alliance, its resolute struggle for democratic freedoms and for the national rights of the Kurdish people and the national minorities against any form of chauvinistic discrimination, and its resolute adherence to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Among the important successes achieved by our party and the progressive forces was the establishment of the National Front and the struggle in all forms for the realization of a democratic system in Iraq and autonomous rule for the Kurdish people.

The effective international support which our people and the progressive forces receive from the international communist and workers movement, led by the Soviet Union, the Arab national liberation movements, and the detachments of the valiant Palestinian resistance movement, makes us more confident of the victory of the just cause of our people.

It is well known that the Iraqi people have no national interest in the involvement of our army and country in the destructive military adventure against Iran which serves only imperialist, Zionist aggression, and the reactionary forces. [The Moscow Arabic version adds: "...which are pleased with this war."] Imperialism, particularly, U.S. imperialism, has exploited this war in order to consolidate its aggressive military presence in the region and its attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of the region. On the other hand, the Iraqi people have suffered the deaths of thousands of their sons and the destruction of the Iraqi economy and of the important installations which were built with the efforts of the sons of our people over decades. To this should be added the worsening crisis of the daily life of the masses of the people. Our party condemns the continuation of this bloody massacre, whose victims are the two neighborly Iraqi and Iranian peoples, and demands that it should be halted immediately. The Iraqi forces should be withdrawn from Iranian territory and any differences between the two countires should be solved peacefully. Our party believes that the consolidation of the struggle of the democratic forces will hasten the realization of this.

Dear Comrades, the 26th CPSU Congress is being held at a time when the international situation is characterised by the realization of significant victories of the forces of progress, peace and socialism in consolidating the socialist system and in increasing the prosperity of the peoples of the socialist countries, and by the new victories of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, Ethiopia, Afghanistan and many other countries.

Our party declares its total solidarity with and support for the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] in preserving the achievements of the socialist system and in resisting the attempts of imperialism and the enemies of socialism to exploit the temporary difficulties of the PZPR in order to harm its major achievements. We declare our total solidarity with the Afghan people and their vanguard--the PDPA--in defending the people's independence and freedom to choose their own regime. We express our confidence that the 26th CPSU Congress will be, as previous congresses were, a significant turning point not only with regard to the development of the friendly Soviet Union but also the development of the march of the international revolutionary movement, and for the consolidation of its struggle against imperialism, reaction and the forces of war and aggression. The congress will undoubtedly contribute to the cohesion of the international communist and workers movement on the bases of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Long live the 26th CPSU Congress. (applause) May the ranks of the international communist and workers movement become stronger, may the ties of alliance between the socialist community, led by the Soviet Union, and the Arab national liberation movement become firmer.

Long live peace, long live communism! (applause)

## Bahraini Front Official

LD091435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 81 p 5

[Greetings address by 26th CPSU Congress guest Comrade 'Abdallah 'Ali, member of the leadership of the Bahraini National Liberation Front--date and place not specified]

[Text] Dear comrades!

On behalf of the Bahraini National Liberation Front and all Bahraini communists and working people I convey cordial comradely congratulations and greetings to you on the occasion of the 26th CPSU Congress--the great Lenin's party.

I am happy to express profound gratitude and thanks to the CPSU for the warm reception and hospitality given to us.

The minds and hearts of millions of people are directed these days toward Moscow where this congress is taking place and where the great Marxist-Leninist teaching is receiving further enrichment. We are confident that the Soviet people, armed with the 26th congress' decisions will accomplish vast new achievements on the path of building communism. All the world's people rightly pin great hopes on this congress in the cause of support for their just struggle for peace, independence and progress.

Dear comrades! The achievements of your great country, of the socialist community countries and the world national liberation movement give imperialism no rest. Evidence of this is provided by the U.S. line of renewing military confrontation. It is trying to push its NATO allies onto this path and is foisting the deployment of nuclear and neutron weapons on West Europe. Imperialism is not relinquishing its hopes of undermining world socialism from within, as the events in Poland attest.

U.S. imperialism is intimidated by the victories of the revolution in Ethiopia, Democratic Yemen, Afghanistan and Iran and by the upsurge of the national liberation movement in the Persian Gulf region and the Arabian Peninsula. It is trying to stop and stifle the development of the revolutionary process in our region so as to continue to plunder its natural riches. With this aim it is building up its military presence, concentrating its naval armada here, setting up military bases in Oman, Bahrain, Egypt, Somalia and Kenya, using Saudi airspace for the AWACS airborne radar systems and conducting military maneuvers in Egypt and Oman. The creation of a cooperation council by six Persian Gulf countries headed by Saudi Arabia, which was recently declared, also serves imperialist interests. U.S. policy in this region is approved and, moreover, supported by the Beijing leadership.

The whipping up of tension in this oil-rich region is closely linked to the reactionary conspiracy between world imperialism and Zionism against the Near East peoples. This conspiracy includes the treacherous Camp David deal, an attack on the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese national liberation movement, support for the Muslim Brotherhood in Syria and the inflaming of war between Iran and Iraq.

This imperialist policy is opposed by the firm and consistent stance of the great Lenin's motherland which decisively supports our just struggle. We evaluate highly the Soviet Union's fraternal help to the national Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and its comprehensive support for the PLO in its struggle for the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and for the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly confirmed its solidarity with the liberation struggle of the peoples of the Persian Gulf and Arabian Peninsula countries. In a greeting to the extraordinary international conference of solidarity with the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of the Persian Gulf zone L.I. Brezhnev stated: "The Persian Gulf region is the sphere of vital interests of the states and peoples located there, and no one is entitled to interfere in their affairs." (applause) The proposals advanced by L.I. Brezhnev in Delhi are an integral and all-embracing program for ensuring peace in this region of the globe. Its implementation could guarantee lasting peace here and the equitable cooperation among and independent development of all the countries of the region. L.I. Brezhnev's initiative fully accords with the aims of the struggle of our peoples and of their national liberation movements, which resolutely support these proposals. The struggle to implement them is the Bahraini National Liberation Front's combat task. (applause)

The U.S. military presence is having an adverse effect on the political and economic situation in the region and is intensifying the great distress of the working masses, despite the presence here of tremendous oil wealth.

The expansion of the U.S. monopolies and banks exploiting the country's natural wealth and manpower is taking place in Bahrain. Our country has been transformed into a channel for pumping oil revenues from a number of Gulf countries into the imperialist states' banks. All this is a heavy burden on the shoulders of the working class, which is suffering from high prices and housing and other crises. The country is experiencing an acute political crisis.

Bahrain's communists and national democratic forces are waging the struggle for full independence and democracy in an atmosphere of persecution and terror. Our party advocates strengthening the unity of national forces and creating a broad national front.

Side by side with the national liberation movements in the Persian Gulf and Arabian Peninsula countries we are waging the struggle for common aims and, primarily, are striving to eliminate the U.S. military presence and the monopolies' dominance. Together with all Arab national liberation movements we are struggling for social progress, the liberation of the occupied lands, the satisfaction of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and the strengthening of Soviet-Arab friendship. (applause)

Our party firmly advocates the unity of the communist and workers parties on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and opposes any forms of revisionism of splittism.

Allow me to convey ardent greetings to and express sentiments of international solidarity with our comrades in the socialist countries, the communist and workers parties in capitalist countries and our brothers in the struggle for freedom, socialism and peace in Asian, African and Latin American countries. (applause)

Long live the 26th CPSU Congress! (applause)

Long live communism! (applause)

May Arab-Soviet friendship strengthen! (tumultuous, prolonged applause. All stand)

TUDEH PARTY'S KIANURI SENDS GREETINGS MESSAGE

LD101410 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 81 p 4

[Text] To the 26th CPSU Congress:

Dear Comrades!

In connection with the historic event of the convening of the 26th CPSU Congress, the Central Committee of the Iran People's (Tudeh) Party conveys to you, the delegates to this very great assembly, and through you to the communists and entire heroic Soviet people warm greetings and the most cordial wishes.

The 26th congress is taking place under conditions in which the working people of the motherland of Great October, under the wise leadership of Lenin's party and its Central Committee and implementing the decisions of the 25th congress, have achieved brilliant new successes in all spheres of the country's political, economic, scientific, technical and cultural life and also in the struggle for peace, freedom and national independence throughout the world. The successful implementation of the 25th congress decisions was one more great step on the path toward the creation of the material and technical base of communism.

From the very inception of the CPSU to this day the party's congresses have had and continue to have world-historic significance and the decisions of the CPSU congresses undoubtedly exert a tremendous influence not only on the Soviet people's life but also on the destiny of all peoples of the world, the development of the world revolutionary workers and national liberation movement and the entire course of international life.

The present congress, relying on the tremendous material and spiritual power attained in the course of the implementation of the 10th 5-Year Plan for the development of the USSR's national economy, will determine the main guidelines of the 11th 5-Year Plan and will detail the party's economic strategy for a long period of time. This is undoubtedly a new stage on the path of achievements and even greater successes.

The unprecedently rapid development of the USSR--the first socialist country--in all spheres of the people's material and spiritual life is the best indicator of the advantages of the socialist system and the creative might of the new society in the face of the antihumane and doomed system of capitalism. Through the force of its example, its boundless devotion to the cause of Marxism-Leninism and its constant creative development of Marxist theory, the motherland of the great Lenin has pointed the way to the entire world revolutionary liberation movement and all peoples struggling for true independence, freedom, social progress and justice and against international imperialism.

The achievements of developed socialist society have generated radical changes in the awareness of the world's working masses. These achievements are now a yardstick of each country's social progress. It is precisely this evolution in the ideas of the public masses which is frightening the dark forces of imperialism and international reaction more than at any other time and giving rise to a new wave of hysteria and malicious slander from the bourgeois propaganda apparatus against the world socialist system.

To conduct this campaign the most diverse anticommunist, anti-Soviet and pseudo-Marxist groups and parties, especially Maoist ones, and "left radicals" who are engaged in reiterating the hackneyed, trite fabrications of imperialism's anticommunist institutions, have been harnessed together.

Such attempts are not new. For many decades the enemies of socialism have been elaborating every day and every hour new methods and means of weakening the magnetic power of the ideas of socialism and discrediting the mighty bastion of peace--the motherland of Great October.

However, despite these attempts, the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole, thanks to its impressive progress in all spheres of life, are becoming an increasingly powerful force serving the defense of the oppressed peoples' vital interests against imperialism's acts of aggression, threats and plots.

The ideas and historic achievements of October, the Soviet Union's international policy, the ever-growing might of the community of socialist countries and their effective and sincere support for the peoples struggling for national independence and social progress are a decisive factor restricting and sometimes ruling out the possibility of aggression and the piratical export of counterrevolution by world imperialism.

In our era it is impossible to find a single revolutionary movement or a single successful people's anti-imperialist revolution which has not been affected directly or indirectly by the ideals of October and which has not relied on effective international moral support from the state born of October.

After the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution the Iranian people were among the first to experience the life-creating support of the land of October. At that time the great Lenin's historic message "to all Muslim working people of Russia and the East" revoked all the treaties of the czarist regime humiliatingly imposed on Iran.

Throughout its existence the Soviet Union has consistently and invariably rendered support to the Iranian people and their national liberation movement. A brilliant example of this is the USSR's policy with regard to the anti-imperialist peoples' revolution in Iran lead by Imam Khomeyni.

In those critical and decisive days when in connection with U.S. imperialism's aggressive plans the Iranian revolution was gravely threatened, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, resolutely came out in defense of revolutionary Iran. In his famous interview, addressing the imperialist states headed by the United States, he said that the Soviet Union was against interference in Iran's affairs by any side, on any pretext and in any form. He stated that the USSR believes the events in Iran to be the strictly internal business of the Iranian people and consequently the problems relating to it should be resolved by the Iranian people themselves.

The enemies of the Islamic Republic of Iran are vainly trying to sow hostility between revolutionary Iran and the land of October. The Iranian people have already had the opportunity to convince themselves that the disruption of friendly relations between Iran and the USSR opens the way to aggression and plunder by the imperialist states in Iran.

It is not for nothing that the recent base action involving an attack on the Soviet Embassy in Tehran by a handful of criminals incited by antirevolutionary and Maoist elements with the obvious intention of spoiling Soviet-Iranian relations was greeted with the greatest joy by imperialist forces throughout the world. The Iranian people resolutely condemned this action.

The Soviet Union's policy with respect to anti-imperialist revolutionary Iran is the policy of a natural ally, a friendly, favorably intentioned policy free of any self-interest. The people of Iran rightly expect the great spiritual and material potential of a country friendly with it to be used for the more effective struggle against imperialism and the further development and intensification of the revolution.

The Iran People's Party has always emphasized that the main enemy of the Iranian revolution is U.S. imperialism, which never abandons the idea of suppressing the revolution and restoring the hated rule over our motherland, and that the plot can be thwarted and the perfidious enemy's plans reduced to nothing only by the efforts of a united popular front.

The underestimation of the need to create such a front subjects the gains of the revolution of the Islamic Republic of Iran to lethal danger.

Dear comrades, congress delegates!

In these historic days, when the 26th congress of the fraternal CPSU is engaged in elaborating and approving the historic decisions and directives of the new plan for the country's economic development, we sincerely wish fruitful work and great successes to you and all Soviet working people in the triumphant implementation of the impressive plan for the even more successful building of developed socialism and the creation of the material and technical base of communism, for the struggle for peace throughout the world and for true equality, freedom and happiness for all working mankind.

With fraternal greetings,

[Signed] The Central Committee of the Iran People's (Tudeh) Party Nuroddin Kianuri, first secretary of the Central Committee

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DELEGATE COMMENTS, ACTIVITIES

CPCZ Delegation in Riga

LD101011 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 2 Mar 81 p 1

[LATINFORM report: "Arrival in Riga of CPCZ Delegation Taking Part in Work of 26th CPSU Congress"]

[Text] The delegation of the CPCZ which is in our country at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and is taking part in the work of the 26th CPSU Congress arrived in Riga 1 March. The delegation is lead by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR. The delegation comprises: Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and premier of the CSSR Government; Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Cestmir Lovetinskiy, CSSR ambassador to the USSR.

A.E. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, arrived with the Czechoslovak guests.

They are accompanied by A.P. Botvin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to the CSSR, and S.I. Kolesnikov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department.

The dear guests were met at Riga airport by Comrades I.A. Anderson, E. Ya. Aushkap and B.K. Pugo, V.M. Krumin, deputy chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers and the republic's minister of foreign affairs, workers from party, soviet and public organizations and representatives of the working people of the republic's capital.

They were presented with flowers on their arrival.

Husak, Voss Speeches

LD090931 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 3 Mar 81 pp 1, 3

[LATINFORM report: "Indestructibe Fraternal Unity! Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Meeting"]

[Excerpts] As has already been reported, the CPCZ delegation in our country at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee to attend the 26th CPSU Congress has paid a friendly visit to Riga.

The delegation is headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR. The delegation includes Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the CSSR Government; Vasil Bilak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Cestmir Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the USSR.

On 2 March a Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship meeting devoted to a meeting with the CPCZ delegation taking part in the work of the 26th CPSU Congress was held in the Palace of Culture and Technology of the V.I. Lenin State Electrical Equipment Plant Production Association. The meeting was attended by representatives of the plant's collective--workers, engineering and technical workers, employees, who made a fitting contribution to the resolution of the tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan, welcomed the party forum with glorious labor gifts and are setting examples of valiant labor in the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the plan targets and socialist pledges for the first year of the new, 11th 5-Year Plan.

The floor was given to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR. The audience rose. Stormy, prolonged applause was heard. He said:

Dear Comrade Voss!

Esteemed comrades!

Dear friends!

I wholeheartedly thank you for the warm, comradely reception given to our delegation on the hospitable soil of the Latvian SSR. We sincerely rejoice in the fact that during our stay in the USSR we have been able to visit the Baltic republics and familiarize ourselves with the life and successes of the working people of your Soviet republic and your capital Riga, whose renovated ancient architecture reminds us so much of our own Prague.

Allow me to convey to you, the workers at the V.I. Lenin State Electrical Equipment Plant, and through you to all communists and people of Latvia cordial greetings from the Czechoslovak communists and the entire people of our socialist motherland.

We are pleased at the opportunity given us to attend the 26th CPSU Congress, to which the gaze and attention of all progressive mankind are now turned.

We were deeply impressed by the CPSU Central Committee report delivered from the 26th congress rostrum by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. This outstanding document summed up the remarkable results of the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, outlines bold prospects for the Soviet Union's political, economic, social and cultural development and gives answers to the most burning issues of the development of the present world situation.

We, your close friends, sincerely congratulate you on the successes achieved by Soviet people in all spheres of the development of your motherland and in building a society whose supreme principles are the ideals of humanism and all-round concern for Soviet man's well-being and the ensuring of peaceful conditions for his creative work. These results are one more step on the path of creating the material and technical base of communism in the Soviet Union. They are of tremendous significance for socialist building in the other fraternal socialist community countries. From the congress rostrum we expressed our high assessment, respect and admiration of the Soviet communists and entire Soviet people who are honorably fulfilling their historic mission and marching in the front ranks of the fighters for a new social system.

By their selfless labor, initiative and creative efforts, the communists and working people of the Latvian SSR are making a great contribution to the overall creative efforts of all peoples and nationalities of the Soviet Union and all Soviet people. Comrade A.E. Voss, first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, spoke well of this at the 26th CPSU Congress. Your capital Riga was rightly presented with the Challenge Red Banner for outstanding results in all-union socialist competition to improve work efficiency and quality and for fulfilling the targets of the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1980 and the 10th 5-Year Plan. We wholeheartedly congratulate you, dear comrades, on this lofty assessment of the exemplary creative labor of your workers, foremen, production innovators and economic workers.

We assess highly the determination voiced in the decisions of the 23d Latvian CP Congress to achieve outstanding new successes in building a communist society in a firm fraternal alliance with the USSR and under the leadership of the CPSU.

Comrades!

Under the CPCZ's leadership our country's people are marching confidently along the path of building a socialist society. Relying on the ideas of V.I. Lenin and victorious October, we learned from Soviet communists firmness and principle-mindedness in the struggle to overthrow the power of the bourgeoisie. Side by side with the Soviet people the peoples of our country struggled for Czechoslovakia's liberation from the Nazi yoke. The firm friendship with the Soviet Union has been tested by more than 30 years of socialist building in our country.

The relations of friendship and alliance with the USSR are firmer today than ever. They are the immutable foundation of the policy of the CPCZ and the Czechoslovak state and the most reliable guarantee of the independence and all-round prosperity of our motherland and of a peaceful life for the Czechoslovak people. They are based on a single Marxist-Leninist world outlook, the consistent application of the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism and the joint struggle for peace and progress throughout the world.

Our economic, scientific and technical cooperation is developing and trade exchange is growing at rapid rates. The process of production sharing and specialization in sectors of key significance for ensuring our economy's dynamic development is being intensified on a steady long-term basis. The Prague subway, the nuclear power station in Yaslovskiy Bodunitsy, the Druzhba oil pipeline, the Soyuz gas pipeline and other jointly implemented projects have become graphic symbols of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation.

Thanks to the considerable aid from the USSR, Czechoslovakia has been promoted to the ranks of the small number of developed states capable of producing complex equipment for nuclear power engineering. Soviet deliveries of raw material, fuel and energy are of inestimable importance for our economy. We assess highly the fact that a citizen of the CSSR has been able, together with Soviet cosmonauts, to take part in space research.

Friendly ties are developing extensively between our districts and regions, as are direct contacts between the labor collectives of enterprises and scientific institutes, which helps substantially in accumulating new experience and assimilating new technology and modern methods and forms of labor. Graphic examples of this cooperation in resolving complex production tasks are the ties which have been developing successfully for a number of years between your production association and the Tesla enterprise in Czechoslovakia. Both enterprises have rightly been decorated with lofty Czechoslovak and Soviet awards for the results obtained in developing this cooperation, which is making a considerable contribution to the consolidation of Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship.

Comrades!

The Czechoslovak communists and our entire people are now preparing for the 16th CPCZ Congress. At the congress we will be able to proudly sum up the results achieved in fulfilling the general line of building a developed socialist society. At the same time we realize that in the period under review we have not succeeded in doing everything as we would have liked. In the forthcoming period it will be necessary to make great efforts and to mobilize the communists and all working people to resolve complex new tasks. We have every condition for their successful solution and for ensuring the further development of our country and a happy life for the people of Czechoslovakia.

We have an ideologically tempered, unified and well organized party whose policy accords with the vital interests of the working people and enjoys their active support. We derive strength from the rich revolutionary traditions of our party, the 60th anniversary of whose creation will be celebrated this year. We rely on the firm friendship and constant alliance with the Soviet Union and the great experience of the Soviet communists. We are rendered inestimable aid by our increasingly intensifying socialist economic integration and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries within the CEMA framework.

Dear Soviet friends!

The people of Czechoslovakia assess highly the fact that this is now the fourth decade in which they have been able to engage in creative labor under peaceful conditions. Our country's peoples have learned from their own experience the hardships of war and all the value of a peaceful life. It is with profound respect that we preserve in our minds and hearts the memory of the heroism of Soviet people who gave their lives in the struggle against fascism for our liberation.

We fully support the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy and the Soviet communists' consistent and resolute struggle against war and for peace and the peoples' freedom. With you, in firm unity with the other fraternal socialist community states, we will continue to take part in this struggle and to make our contribution to the cause of peace and peaceful cooperation. We will never allow the undermining of the unity or the weakening of the fraternal alliance of the countries of the socialist community, that bulwark against which all intrigues by class enemies and their desires to hinder our peoples' free, socialist, peaceful life, are dashed.

We welcome and fully support the important new peace initiatives set forth by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev from the rostrum of the 26th congress, which convincingly show again the path leading to man's liberation from the horrors of war, to disarmament and peaceful cooperation. Their implementation accords with the vital interests of the peoples of Czechoslovakia and the whole world.

Esteemed comrades!

I sincerely thank you once more for your feelings of fraternal friendship for the CSSR, our Communist Party and the Czechoslovak people.

We wish you and all communists and working people of the Latvian SSR and the entire great land of the soviets new successes in fulfilling the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress on the path of building communism.

Long live the CPSU!

May the indestructible friendship between the CPCZ and the CPSU and the peoples of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union strengthen and develop!

Long live communism, long live peace!

A.E. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, who was warmly welcomed by those present, addressed the meeting. He said:

Dear Comrade Gustav Husak!

Dear comrade members of the CPCZ delegation to our party's 26th congress!

Esteemed comrades!

Today's meeting is devoted to the many years of tested Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship.

It is with joy and open hearts that we welcome the envoys of the CSSR--our sincere friend and true ally.

Many warm, heartfelt words have already been addressed to our guests here.

And it gives me special pleasure, on behalf of the Latvian CP Central Committee, the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the republic's Council of Ministers and on behalf of all communists and working people of Soviet Latvia, once more to greet warmly and cordially Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and the members of the CPCZ delegation.

Comrades!

Our meeting is taking place in the unforgettable days of the work of the historic 26th CPSU Congress, under the ineradicable impression of the Central Committee report delivered at the congress by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

All Soviet communists and our entire party and people and all progressive mankind unanimously called this outstanding document of creative Marxism-Leninism a true manifesto of the struggle for communism and peace and for the consolidation of international detente and cooperation.

We welcome with pride the conclusion drawn in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report to the effect that world socialism is marching foward confidently in the development of the economy and culture, in the improvement of social relations and socialist democracy--in literally all spheres.

Soviet people have always rejoiced and continue to rejoice in the impressive successes which fraternal Czechoslovakia has achieved in building a developed socialist society in a little over three decades of people's power.

The communists and all working people of Soviet Latvia, like the entire country, are well aware that all the Czechoslovak people's achievements are a graphic and convincing evidence of the correctness of the course of the glorious CPCZ and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, that outstanding son of the Czechoslovak people, eminent figure of the international communist and workers movement and ardent internationalist.

Today we have grounds for saying that the process of the rapprochement of our parties, countries and peoples is developing confidently, that our cooperation is bearing increasingly rich fruit.

This can be seen clearly in the example of the Latvian SSR, whose relations with Czechoslovakia are developing on an ascending line in many spheres of the economy, science and culture.

Fraternal Czechoslovakia now ranks second among the socialist countries in terms of its overall volume of exports of industrial output to our republic.

We admire the high quality of Czechoslovak trolleybusses and street cars, tractors and other agricultural machinery, equipment for consumer services for the population, typographical machinery and light industry products.

In terms of imports of Latvian output, the CSSR has reached third place among the socialist countries.

We note with enormous satisfaction that the constantly strengthening Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship is built on the granite foundation of Marxism-Leninism and that it not only accords with the national interests of our two countries but also serves the interests of the entire socialist community.

It effectively promotes the consolidation of the might and defense capability of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA countries and is a powerful creative factor in our joint efforts to build socialism and communism, an important link in the fraternal alliance of socialist peoples and an integral element of lasting peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Complete unity of views exists between the CPSU and the CPCZ on questions of bilateral cooperation and on present international problems.

Graphic new confirmation of this irrefutable fact was provided by the complete support of the delegation of Czechoslovak communists for all the conclusions and provisions of the CPSU Central Committee report voiced by Comrade Gustav Husak in his speech at the congress and today at our friendship meeting.

Dear Czechoslovak brothers:

We, your long-standing friends and fellow-thinkers, are sincerely glad that the CPCZ is coming to greet its 16th congress and the 60th anniversary of its foundation as the cohesive, highly authoritative Marxist-Leninist vanguard of the working class and entire working people of the country and as a militant detachment of the world communist movement.

We would like you, on leaving our republic's territory, to take away with you in your hearts our firm assurance that the Soviet communists and all our people will continue consistently to strengthen the traditional friendship and cooperation with fraternal Czechoslovakia and to promote actively the further development of all-round collaboration between our parties and peoples in all spheres of life.

In conclusion allow me wholeheartedly to wish you great new successes in all your undertakings and deeds and further prosperity and happiness to the entire Czechoslovak people.

May the eternal and indestructible friendship of our peoples, states and parties strengthen and blossom with every passing day!

Long live the monlithic unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist community countries!

Long live communism and peace on earth!

(The speeches delivered by Comrades Gustav Husak and A.E. Voss were heard with great attention and frequently interrupted by tumultuous, prolonged applause)

The same day the Czechoslovak delegation headed by Comrade Gustav Husak visited the V.I. Lenin State Electrical Equipment Plant Association. During the talk which took place I.R. Boazhis, the association's acting general director, told the guests about the history of the enterprise, the improvement of production and the tasks which the collective of the flagship of Latvian industry is resolving in the current 5-year plan.

The guests from Czechoslovaia visited one of the radio production shops where they familiarized themselves with the process for producing radio receivers and the working conditions of the plant's workers.

The same day the Czechoslovak delegation headed by Comrade Gustav Husak visited the memorial museum-monument to the Latvian Red Gunners where it familiarized itself with the exhibits describing the Latvian people's struggle to establish Soviet power in Latvia and the Lativian Red Gunners' participation in the October Revolution and the fighting on the Civil War fronts.

Comrade Gustav Husak left the following inscription in the honored guests' book:

"The CPCZ delegation taking part in the work of the 26th CPSU Congress familiarized itself with great interest with the exhibits of the memorial museum-monument symbolizing the best revolutionary traditions of the Latvian people manifested in the period of fierce fighting to establish Soviet power in Latvia.

"The detachments of Latvian Red Gunners, who by their heroism inscribed unforgettable pages in the Soviet state's history, played an important part in this struggle.

"We sincerely rejoice in the successes of the working people of Soviet Latvia which have become a fitting continuation of their glorious traditions.

"We wish you further successes in buiding a communist society and implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress."

## Ponomarev Meets SWAPO's Nujoma

LD100919 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 81 p 7

[TASS report: "Meeting in the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] On 4 March B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, met with the South-West Africa, Namibia, People's Organization (SWAPO) delegation headed by SWAPO President S. Nujoma which attended the 26th CPSU Congress.

S. Nujoma rated the work of the congress highly noted the Soviet people's impressive achievements in the cause of communist building and emphasized the consistent internationalism and love of peace of the foreign policy course of the CPSU and Soviet state set out in the report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The SWAPO delegation expressed sincere gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee for its support for the Namibian people's liberation struggle.

The participants in the meeting condemned hostile attacks on national liberation movements and the attempts by imperialist circles to justify their support for the Republic of South Africa's racist regime, which is illegally occupying Namibia, under the pretext of the struggle against "international terrorism."

Soviet people are in solidarity with the liberation struggle of the Namibian patriots and the African progressive forces supporting the Namibian people's just cause.

## Tanzanian Delegate Interviewed

LD091021 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 4 Mar 81 p 3

[Correspondent V. Kryukov interview with Abdallah Rajabu Nungu , member of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania Central Committee and head of the Tanzanian delegation to the 26th CPSU Congress, at SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA editorial office on 2 March: "Source of Inspiration"]

[Text] [Nungu] It is hard to find the words to convey the emotion which we Tanzanian representatives felt on observing the proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress. The report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and his penetrating, wise and weighty words will remain in our memories for a long time, particularly that part of the report which deals with the struggle for southern Africa's liberation. "The domination of the 'classical' colonialists and racists," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, "is drawing to a close."

The great land of the soviets must take much of the credit for this. Its solidarity with our struggle and the support we constantly feel have become factors of considerable importance in the development of the national liberation, anti-imperialist movement on the African Continent.

The help which the Soviet Union gives us inspires us, and we have no doubt that the day will come when Namibia will be free and when the racist South African regime will be eliminated. However hard bourgeois ideologists may try to shift the blame for everything, however much they may seek to represent the struggle of the national liberation movements as "acts of international terrorism" and to equate support for these movements with support for terrorism, nothing will come of it. Progressive Africa knows its friends and its enemies.

The USSR's contribution to the struggle for the liberation and self-determination for the world's oppressed peoples, including those of Africa--both those which have already won freedom and those which are still under the yoke of colonialism--can hardly be overestimated. The CPSU and the Soviet people have always been and remain a reliable prop and great source of inspiration for countries embarking on the path of socialist orientation, of which Tanzania is one.

Relations between the CPSU and the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and between our countries are developing excellently, as is indicated by the cooperation plan signed by our parties in Dar es Salaam last year, and also by the invitation to us to take part in the work of the 26th CPSU Congress. We are proud to have been given this opportunity. After all, the impressive, scientifically substantiated report of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which defined the main aims and tasks of the glorious Communist Party, reflects the interests of not only Soviet people, but also the peoples of Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America.

## Karmal Interview

LD091605 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 Mar 81 p 1

[APN correspondent interview with Babrak Karmal: "A Difficult Path, a Confident March--Babrak Karmal"--date and place of interview not specified; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] A People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] delegation headed by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, took part in the work of the 26th CPSU Congress. At SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA's request the DRA leader gave an interview to an APN correspondent.

[Question] What are your impressions of the Soviet communists' forum?

[Answer] We were accorded the great honor of taking part in the work of the 26th CPSU Congress as representatives of the PDPA--the party of our motherlands' workers and all its working people. At the sittings of the congress of the great Lenin's party we experienced a sense of profound satisfaction at the Soviet people's remarkable successes in building a developed socialist society, a society of true social justice. The achievements of the land of the soviets are of tremendous significance for all progressive mankind. They inspire people and act as a reliable prop in the struggle of national liberation movements and of young states which have embarked on the path of radical socioeconomic transformations.

We heard with great attention the report of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee which gives a clear, profound analysis of the international situation and puts forward new proposals to preserve world peace, cure the arms race and promote the relaxation of international tension.

The Soviet leader again reasserted the USSR's unshakable stance with respect to Afghanistan, which accords fully with our people's interests and is a reliable guarantee of successful struggle against imperialism, Chinese hegemonism and regional reaction. I wish to stress once again that in order to resolve the problems which have arisen over the DRA direct talks are necessary between Afghanistan and Pakistan and between our country and Iran with no preliminary conditions and with no interference whatever in our country's internal affairs. We are prepared to begin talks on any day; it is now up to Pakistan and Iran.

[Question] What can you say about the situation in Afghanistan itself and the government's steps toward building a new society?

[Answer] The 1978 April revolution opened up the broadest prospects for our people to create a genuinely democratic society in the ancient land of Afghanistan. The revolution which overthrew the reactionary system proclaimed the people's power.

The DRA Government's steps in the sphere of foreign and domestic policy, the economy and social and cultural life are winning increasingly broad support. Clear evidence of this is the unification of various strata of Afghan society in the National Fatherland Front. The first conference of all national, democratic forces was held in Kabul about 2 months ago, and discussed the question of creating that front. In the near future there will be an organizational congress to form it definitively, under PDPA leadership. The desire to participate in the front has been expressed by various trade unions, peasant cooperatives, associations and unions of the Afghan intelligentsia, democratic organizations of women and young people, religious organizations, the alliance of the national bourgeoisie and merchants, and the jirgas and councils of tribes living in Afghanistan.

I would like to note that in a short space of time the Afghan Government under the leadership of the PDPA Central Committee has taken a number of important steps in the interests of the country's working people. All peasants' debts were canceled and more than 300,000 rural workers with little or no land became the owners of plots of land with a total area of just over 800,000 hectares. This laid the foundations for one of the revolution's most important tasks--agrarian reform. More than 800 schools opened in the very first months. In a country where more than 80 percent of the population can neither read nor write a mass movement to eliminate illiteracy has begun. The revolutionary council has approved the "Basic Principles of the DRA," which are the country's temporary constitution.

[Question] What difficulties stand in the way of achieving the aims of the April revolution?

[Answer] Our revolution is developing in complex conditions, when socioeconomic backwardness inherited from the former despotic regimes and the feudal system persists. International imperialism, headed by the United States, and the forces of hegemonism and reaction have not stopped interfering openly in the DRA's internal affairs. Camps and bases have been created in Pakistan, China, Iran and Egypt, where cutthroat gangs are trained with the help of American, Chinese, Pakistani and Egyptian advisers. They are waging a real undeclared war against us--they destroy schools and houses, set fire to crops and kill women, children and old men. Under cover of Islamic slogans the bandits even raise their hands against the Koran, which is sacred to all Muslims.

However, the plans of Afghanistan's enemies have failed. In our just struggle we have always been aware of the solidarity of our true friends, the Soviet Union above all. When the question of our motherland's life and death, of the defense of freedom and independence, was being resolved, the land of the soviets, true to its internationalist position, gave us fraternal assistance in rebuffing aggression and helped to thwart the plots and criminal designs of imperialism, hegemonism and reaction.

## Pen Sovan Interview

LD101019 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 5

["IZVESTIYA interview" with Pen Sovan, deputy chairman of the Kampuchea People's Revolutionary Council: "Reliable Bulwark"]

[Text] We admire the Soviet people's successes mentioned in the CPSU Central Committee report and the congress delegates' speeches. These achievements have been made possible by the wise leadership of the Communist Party headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the heroic efforts of Soviet people living in a single friendly family.

The successes of the peoples of the USSR belong to all progressive mankind. The Soviet Union serves as a bulwark for all those who are struggling for social and national liberation and against imperialism. We fully share and welcome the call heard at the congress to strengthen the solidarity of all forces of peace, socialism and progress in the struggle against imperialism and other reactionary forces. We have been convinced yet again that the USSR's foreign policy is aimed at strengthening peace and security in all regions of the world.

## Lao Delegation in Moldavia

BK070445 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] According to a news report from the Soviet Union, after attending the 26th CPSU Congress the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] delegation visited the Soviet people in (Omanetty), a village adjacent to the capital of the Moldavian SSR. A rally was held in this village to warmly welcome the LPRP delegation.

Addressing the rally, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, premier of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and head of the LPRP delegation, said: The Lao people are proud and jubilant over the great achievements of the fraternal Soviet people as noted by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev in his report at the 26th CPSU Congress.

He continued: The congress has mapped out a glorious path for the promotion and expansion of communism, including the implementation of the Soviet economic and social development plans for 1981-85 and the following period ending 1990. These developments will strengthen the position of the Soviet Union--a firm rampart of peace--in support of all forces struggling for freedom, national independence, democracy and social progress.

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan went on to say: We regard our friendly relations and solidarity as the principle elements linking the Lao and the Soviet peoples. We greatly appreciate the important and effective assistance and support given us by the CPSU. We hereby pledge to do everything possible to strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the peoples of our two countries in the interest of peace and socialism.

In addition, the LPRP delegation attended the opening ceremony of the grand art festival [word indistinct] organized by the Soviet people in Kishinev to welcome the 26th CPSU Congress.

## More on VCP Delegation in Baku

OW101047 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Summary] Led by Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee, the VCP delegation, which had come to the Soviet Union to attend the just-ended 26th CPSU Congress, is currently visiting the Azerbaijan SSR.

On 5 March the delegation visited the oil and natural gas department and a maritime oilfield. The tour included a visit to the offshore museum and a visit to the oil rig and related facilities. During the visit the delegation talked with Soviet workers who are tapping oil from under seabed of 110 meters deep.

"In his talk with the Soviet workers, Comrade Le Duan expressed his confidence in the success of the Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in surveying and tapping oil and natural gas in Vietnam as well in the efficient assistance and experience of Soviet specialists. The honored Vietnamese guest signed the guest book as a souvenir of his visit to the site."

More on Castro in Odessa

FL021140 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Friendship between the Soviet Union and Cuba has passed the test of 20 years and it will also pass the test of centuries because it is based on principles and on the most fraternal spirit. This was expressed by the first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Councils of State and Ministers when speaking at a meeting held in the city of Odessa, Ukraine.

We know, he said, that if the [Cuban] revolution exists, if it is solid and our country is free and we can preserve our independence and build socialism, it is due to the Soviet Union and to the cooperation it has given Cuba.

Referring to the 26th CPSU Congress, Fidel noted that its contents and the analyses being made at the congress represent irrefutable proof of the political education, ideological steadfastness and unity of the Soviet Government and party. He particularly hailed the value of the peace, creative and constructive initiatives formulated in the main report to the congress by CPSU General Secretary Leonid Ilich Brezhnev which, he said, have been echoed throughout the world.

Referring to current threats that endanger peace and represented by those forces interested in unleashing an arms race and a cold war, Fidel Castro emphasized the need to make a serious effort to prevent irresponsible and adventurous actions from leading the world into war.

From this 26th congress, he asserted, the Soviet Union once again emerges as the great defender of peace and independence cause of peoples and this is very important because we want peace with security, freedom and independence.

History cannot be ignored, he warned as he recalled the sacrifices of the Soviet people and how they have succeeded in advancing despite the imperialist intervention and fascist aggression. Fidel pointed out that no people have paid such a high price for their freedom or have worked so hard to build a better life for themselves and for all mankind. Thanks to the genius of Lenin, to his party and to the October Revolution, he continued, this marvelous country, which today is the Soviet Union, emerged. In this regard and to almost 2,000 persons who attended the meeting held at the city's opera house, he referred to Odessa in connection with Soviet history and Soviet-Cuban relations. Fidel mentioned the fact that 570 young Cubans currently are studying in Odessa. He expressed satisfaction with the news he has received that they are doing well in their studies. I am certain, he said, that from now on they will make even a greater effort.

Regarding Cuba, the maximum leader of the Cuban revolution reported on the recently held second party congress and that a great work spirit prevails throughout the country. The sugar harvest, he emphasized, is being carried out with more efficiency than ever.

A similar effort is being made on all the other economic areas, along with a great patriotic spirit in the face of the threats of military blockade and other aggressive actions proclaimed by the United States, Fidel added. Cuba, Fidel emphasized, is not frightened by these threats and the people respond to them by working more and better than ever and by mobilizing themselves en masse to join the territorial militia. If the imperialists take on the adventure of an aggression against Cuba, we will fight to the last drop of blood, he asserted. We will fight, he said, just as the Soviet people fought in Leningrad where they resisted 900 days of blockade, just as they fought in Moscow where they did not allow the fascists to come through, just as they fought in Bolgrad, in Odessa and in so many other places.

Regarding the historic significance of friendship between the Soviet Union and Cuba, Fidel asserted that this friendship today is more solid and closer than ever, that it will be eternal. We are and will be, Fidel emphasized, loyal friends of the generous and heroic people who have helped so much and in our hearts we will never feel ingratitude, opportunism or treachery.

The chief of the Cuban delegation arrived in Odessa from Moscow accompanied by the rest of the Cuban delegation to the 26th CPSU Congress and by his host during this trip to the important port city on the Black Sea, Nikolay Kirichenko, first secretary of the party in that province. Fidel was welcomed at the air terminal by Soviet workers and Cuban students. Later, he laid floral wreaths at the monuments to Lenin and to the martyrs of the revolution. Thereafter, the Cuban delegation toured the city, where fierce fighting took place against the Nazi troops.

## PRAVDA REPORTS CONGRESS DELEGATIONS' DEPARTURES

LD100953 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Mar 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Foreign Delegations Depart"]

[Text] The following delegations have left Moscow for home after taking part in the work of the 26th CPSU Congress at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee:

The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, headed by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the party Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan; the Socialist Party of Australia, headed by party Chairman Patrick Clancy; the People's Progressive Party of Guyana, headed by party Central Committee General Secretary Cheddi Jagan; the Communist Party of Denmark; the Communist Party of Israel, headed by Meir Vilner, secretary general of the party Central Committee; the Communist Party of India, headed by Rajeswara Rao, general secretary of the party National Council; the Communist Party of Canada, headed by party General Secretary William Hashtan; the Communist Party of Malta, headed by party General Secretary Antoni Vassalo; the Socialist Workers Party of Nigeria, headed by (Ibidapo Fatogun), general secretary of the party Central Committee; the Norwegian Communist Party, headed by by party Chairman Martin Gunnar Knutsen; the Paraguayan Communist Party; the Puerto Rican Communist Party, headed by party General Secretary Juan Batista Perez; the San Marino Communist Party, headed by party General Secretary Umberto Barulli; the U.S. Communist Party, headed by party General Secretary Gus Hall; the Turkish Communist Party, headed by I. Bilen, general secretary of the party Central Committee; the Philippine Communist Party; the Communist Workers' Party of Sweden, headed by party Chairman Rolf Hagel; the South African Communist Party, headed by party National Chairman Yusuf Dadoo; the Jamaican Workers Party, headed by party General Secretary Trevor Monroe; the Japense Communist Party, headed by Mitsihuro Kaneko, member of the Central Committee Presidium Permanent Bureau and deputy chairman of the party Central Committee Secretariat;

The National People's Party of Bangladesh, headed by party Chairman (Muzaffar Ahmed); the United and National Progressive Party of Burundi, headed by (Isidor Khakiziman), member of the party Central Committee and general secretary of the Burundi Union of Revolutionary Youth; the Guinea State Party, headed by Damantang Camara, member of the Political Bureau, permanent secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea National Assembly; the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC-Republic of Guinea-Bissau), headed by Victor Saude Maria, member of the party National Council Permanent Commission, deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Republic of Guinea-Bissau state commissar for foreign affairs; the Kampuchean United Front for National Salvation, headed by Pen Sovan, deputy chairman of the People's Republic of Kampuchea People's Revolutionary Council; the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution (Arema), headed by (Loran Radauli), member of the Arema Executive Bureau; the Frelimo Party, Mozambique, headed by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Central Committee Standing Political Committee and secretary of the Frelimo Party Central Committee; the South-West African People's Organization, Namibia, (SWAPO), headed by SWAPO President Sam Nujoma; the Syrian Ba'th Party, headed by party Deputy General Secretary 'Abdallah al-Ahmar; the Sierra Leone All People's Congress, headed by Christian A. Kamara-Taylor, deputy chairman of the All People's Congress and vice president of the Republic of Sierra Leone; and the Socialist Party of Chile, headed by party General Secretary Clodomiro Almeyda.

The delegations were seen off by Yu. V. Andropov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo G.A. Aliyev, P.V. Demichev, T.Ya. Kiselev, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, Sh.R. Rashidov and E.A. Shevardnadze; CPSU Central Committee Secretaries I.V. Kapitonov and V.I. Dolgikh; CPSU Central Committee members S.F. Antonov, G.A. Arbatov, B.M. Bazovskiy, N.K. Baybakov, A.A. Bulgakov, A.E. Voss, V.N. Goldin, V.V. Zagladin, G.S. Zolotukhin, N.Ye. Kruchina, V.G. Lomonosov, N.V. Martynov, N.I. Maslennikov, Z.N. Nuriyenv, V.R. Orlov, G.S. Pavlov, B.N. Pastukhov, N.M. Pegov, V.N. Ptitsyn, V.P. Ruben, S.A. Skachkov, N.N. Tarasov, A.M. Tokarev, P.N. Fedoseyev and A.P. Shitikov; candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee S.F. Akhromeyev, M.P.Georgadze, F.T. Yermash, V.M. Kamentsem, O.P. Kolchina, A.I. Mayorets, Yu.A. Ovchinnikov, A.A. Smirnov and A.S. Chernyayev; members of the CPSU Central Committee Auditing Commission T.V. Golubtsova and A.K. Melnichenko; CPSU Central Committee first deputy department chiefs V.I. Davydov and V.I. Drugov; S.O. Postovalov, deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; CPSU Central Committee deputy department chiefs A.A. Belyayev, K.N. Brutents, S.V. Zasukin, V.K. Kiselev, I.I. Kovalenko, I.I. Kozlov, P.K. Luchinskiy, V.F. Morozov, V.M. Nikiforov, V.N. Sevruk, A.A. Tyutyunnikov, R.A. Ulyanovskiy, V.S. Shaposhnikov and R.G. Yanovskiy; Moscow Gorkom Secretary L.A. Borisov; CPSU Central Committee executives and other officials.

## CONGRESS SHOWED COMMUNISTS' 'STRENGTH IN UNITY'

LD091519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Mar 81 p 4

[Article by PRAVDA political observer Yuriy Zhukov: "Strength in Unity"]

[Text] "The international working class and its political vanguard--the communist and workers parties--have approached the frontier of the eighties with confident strides. They have approached it as active fighters for working people's rights, for peace and the people's security." These words spoken by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in the CPSU Central Committee report to our party's 26th congress were recalled again and again by every delegate to this congress as the leaders of fraternal parties experienced and tempered in class battles mounted the rostrum to deliver speeches of greetings.

The 123 communist, workers, national democratic and other parties and organizations with which the CPSU maintains regular friendly ties and contacts, including 12 parties from the socialist countries, 24 from the capitalist countries of West Europe, the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, 27 from the countries of Asia and Oceania, 31 from the countries of Africa, and 29 from the Latin American countries, sent us representative delegations: Many of them were headed by general secretaries. This is the largest number of foreign delegations in the entire history of CPSU congresses.

"The profound ideas pervading all the congress' work," Comrade G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, said at a reception in the Kremlin in the honor of the foreign parties' delegations, "are a rich source of experience for the countries marching along the path of building socialism and serve as an inexhaustible source of inspiration for the international communist and workers movement and the peoples' national liberation struggle."

Acting in a single front, these three main forces of present-day social development are struggling for peace and mankind's progress. These two concepts, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed in his speech at the closure of the congress, are inextricably linked in our era. Peace is the decisive precondition for progress in any sphere of human activity. There is no doubt that if the communists, revolutionaries and all healthy and sensible forces are fully aware of the responsibility resting with them and act in a single front, then the plans of the opponents of peace will undoubtedly be thwarted.

As the CPSU Central Committee report stressed, as the influence of the communist parties marching in the vanguard of the struggle for peace and progress grows, the tasks facing them become increasingly complex and diverse. This sometimes generates differing assessments and differnces of approach to the solution of specific questions of the class struggle. But life has proved convincingly that even when differences exist it is possible and necessary to develop political cooperation in the struggle against the common class enemy.

V.I. Lenin's words that many differences "can vanish and unfailingly will vanish: This result will be engendered by the logic of the joint struggle against a truly awesome enemy, against the bourgeoisie..." sound more topical than ever today. Applause thundered in the congress hall when Leonid Ilich recalled these words and the heads of all the foreign delegations greeted them with tumultuous applause along with the congress delegates.

"You don't need to be a seer to realize," Luis Corvalan, the leader of the Chilean communists, a man tested in the fight against imperialism, said, "that all these intrigues of imperialism camouflaged by anti-Soviet ballyhoo are aimed against the socialist community and the national liberation movement of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the workers and progressive movement throughout the world. It is not hard to conclude that it is necessary to carry out joint actions by these three revolutionary currents, promoting what unites them, as Comrade Brezhnev's report notes, and strengthening primarily the communists' international unity."

Literally all representatives of the foreign parties expressed themselves in the same spirit. Many of them spoke of the perfidious maneuvers of the imperialists, who are trying with all their might to undermine the unity of the revolutionary forces.

"Reactionary propaganda," Kharialos Florakis, the leader of the Greek communists, recalled, "is trying to weaken this weapon by various means. One of these means is the use of the well-known slogan of 'national policy' which it is said, will not be dictated from foreign centers. Yet in practice this is interpreted as follows: Agreement with the proposals and policy proclaimed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and aimed at resolving man's acute problems allegedly signifies dependence on Moscow while diagreement signifies an independent national policy."

This utterly false way of posing the question is meeting with a resolute and growing rebuff in the world revolutionary movement. "For us each communist's attitude toward the Soviet Union has been and remains a criterion of his internationalism," Herbert Mies, leader of the FRG communists, stated. "The slanderous fabrications that the national liberation movements are 'acts of international terrorism' behind which lies the 'hand of Moscow' will not deceive a single person, will not be able to halt the course of history," Khalid Bakdash, the leader of the Syrian communists, said. "The peoples of the former colonies will never forget the beneficial influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution on the development of the decolonization process," Sory Coulibaly, chairman of the Mali People's Democratic Union, confirmed.

Dozens of similar statements could be quoted!

Trying by any means to weaken the revolutionary passion of the world revolutionary movement, bourgeois propaganda is intimidating its members and leaders by every means, alleging that if they confirm their loyalty to Marxism-Leninism this will lead to a reduction in the number of their supporters and the reduction of their parties' influence. This false thesis was smashed to pieces by Comrade Alvaro Cunhal, leader of the Portuguese communists, who are pursuing a principled policy acting from class-based positions under the banner of the great ideas of Marx and Lenin:

"Reality, however, attests to the reverse," he said in his speech. "In 1975, at the moment of the climax of the revolutionary struggle, our party had 100,000 members, and by the end of 1980 it had 187,000 members, not counting 36,000 young communists. And the ranks of the Portuguese Communist Party are continuing to grow."

The magnetic attraction of Marxist-Leninist ideas is manifested increasingly graphically and convincingly in our day and there is no one in the world capable of weakening it. This was stated during the congress by many truly touching telegrams addressed to our party's leadership from all ends of the earth. "We fully support the proposals advanced by your congress for preserving peace," the participants in a mass meeting of workers in the city of Tampere (Finland) telegraphed. "I send warm and cordial greetings to the 26th CPSU Congress and its delegates and all the peace-loving peoples and working people of your country. I wish them the successful completion of the congress," this telegram from far-off Lagos (Nigeria) is signed: "(R. Agido), internationalist." "The profound understanding and interest which the Soviet people display in the progressive changes in our country generate a feeling of sincere friendship and good will among the Burmese people"--this telegram was sent to the congress by the Burmese-Soviet Friendship Society Executive Committee.

And here is a telegram sent to the 26th CPSU Congress Presidium from Florence, from the city's Italian Communist Party section: "We are joined by indestructible ties. We embrace all communists fraternally, sincerely, as internatinalists. Closely rallied with all Soviet comrades and their congress, we express a warm wish for successes in consolidating peace and socialism for the benefit of the peoples of the whole world. Tremendous successes to you, comrades, in your work. Long live the 26th CPSU congress! Long live the October Revolution! Long live the Soviet Union and its great people!" A similar telegram came from the city of Casauria, Pescara Province, from the Castiglione Italian Communist Party section.

And more and more messages from all corners of the world, too many to count....

This truly fraternal attitude on the part of revolutionaries of all countries toward our party and our socialist state, this growing understanding of the importance of the unity of actions of all progressive forces in the face of the common formidable enemy are generating growing irritation and malice in the camp of capitalism, which had entertained illusions that the differences in views among the communist parties would enable it to profit from them, to find some loopholes, to climb through and begin subversive operations. These calculations are failing. And it is no accident that New York TIMES Moscow correspondent Apple, in an article published on 1 March devoted to the vain quest for "differences" in the international communist movement, was forced to admit regretfully that the 26th CPSU Congress had taken place in an atmosphere of "Marxist-Leninist harmony" among the world workers movement.

In the same connection one day recently in the press center, where over 1,000 correspondents covering the work of the 26th CPSU Congress were working, some bourgeois journalists tried to sound out the positions of the leaders of the communist parties speaking at press conferences as to whether there was any chance of success for "Eurocommunism," which the capitalist press is advertising by every means as a phenomenon allegedly fraught with the danger of a split in the communist movement. These gentlemen met with a crushing rebuff.

Here is what Athos Fava, general secretary of the Communist Party of Argentina, said in reply to this provocative question:

"As everyone knows, we communists have common principles defined by Marxist-Leninist theory. This theory is for us revolutionaries the most important guideline for the study of specific features in each country, on whose basis each selects his own tactics, strategy, form of struggle and so forth."

"I think," he continued, "that the ideas of 'Latin American,' 'European' or 'Asian' communism have no future. The ideas of so-called 'Eurocommunism' in Latin America have met with no support. The communist teaching is unified and indivisible and its practical application in each country depends, as I have already said, on specific conditions."

Confronted with these facts the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR was obliged to admit that the "Eurocommunism movement" is subsiding and the communist parties' unity, cohesion and ideological integrity are growing.

Strength in unity! This idea pervaded all the speeches by the congress delegates and all the addresses by the representatives of foreign parties.

"Our party," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report says, "proceeds from the premise that differences of opinion between communists are surmountable--providing, of course, they are not fundamental differences between revolutionaries and reformists, between creative Marxism and dogmatic sectarianism and leftwing adventurism. Here, of course, there can be no compromises--today as in Lenin's time. But when the communists struggle for a common revolutionary cause we proceed from the premise that patient, comradely discussion of different views and positions best accords with their common goals."

Life itself presents all communist and workers parties and all progressive forces with an imperious demand--strengthening cooperation for the sake of our common cause, the cause of peace and socialism.

RADIO REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS FOR 6-9 MARCH

LD070210/LD090202/LD100348 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 6-9 March. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

6 March

Agricultural workers in Kazakhstan are completing preparations for spring. There is a total of 26 million ha of snow retention. Farms have completed preparation of seeds for grain and pulse crops. (0700 GMT)

Stavropolskiy fieldworkers have allotted one and a half times more arable land than last year for soya crops. By the end of the 5-year period the production of soya in the kray is to be increased seven or eight fold. (1100 GMT)

The new virgin land tracts of the Dzhizakskaya Steppe are scheduled to produce 250,000 tons of cotton. The plan for bringing the stage under cultivation has been drawn up by Tashkent specialists. It is planned to set up 12 new state farms, to dig canals and to build a powerful pumping station capable of raising the water from the Syrdarya to a height of 45 meters. For irrigation, it has been decided that for the first time a system of water pipelines will be laid underground. This will make it possible to automate irrigation and to consume water economically. (1430 GMT)

7 March

Kazakh sovkhozes and kolkhozes are successfully preparing for the spring campaign: 245,000 tractors will be used in fieldwork. Almost all of them are already in complete readiness. (0900 GMT)

8 March

Fieldwork has resumed in Tadzhikistan, thanks to the sunny weather. Mass sowing of grain and fodder crops as well as vegetables is underway in the Vakhsh Valley. The sowing of alfalfa and beet has been completed in Shaartuzskiy Rayon. Spring crops will be planted on almost 460,000 ha in the republic this year, which is 10,000 ha more than last year. Cotton sowing is planned for this month. (0304 GMT)

Turkmen farmers have prepared their machinery for sowing: 42,000 tractors, all the plows, cultivators and seed drills have been overhauled. (2050 GMT)

9 March

In Uzbekistan, the sowing of corn has begun in the Surkhan Valley. Last year almost 100 quintals of grain crops per ha were obtained here. The Tashkentskaya Oblast is now sowing alfalfa. (0100 GMT)

The sowing of grain and fodder crops is in progress in the Central Asian Republics, where the weather is warm and spring-like. A new spring wheat strain has been developed by the Buryatskaya state agricultural testing station. It is called Buryatskaya-79. It produces a high yield and resists lodging and drought. These are very important qualities in Siberia. When state testing is completed, the new strain will be sown in the Buryatskaya ASSR and in Irkutskaya and Chitinskaya Oblasts. (0200 GMT)

The irrigation season has begun in Kazakhstan. Almost 2 million ha will be irrigated in the republic this year. Over 11,000 km of interfarm channels have been laid for the supply of water. The first tractors have started to harrow the fields in southern Kazakhstan, thanks to the dry, sunny weather. Farmers in Chimkentskaya and Dzhambulskaya Oblasts are engaged in moisture-retention work. The Alma-Atinskaya Oblast is getting ready for fieldwork. The group method of soil cultivation is being implemented, which enhances the quality of harrowing and increases labor productivity. (0500 GMT)

The early sowing of grain crops has begun in the steppe area of Stavropolskiy Kray. The farmers have pledged to sell 1.9 million tons of grain crops to the state this year--more than one-third of a million tons more than the average annual level of the past 5-year period. (0800 GMT)

The mass sowing of alfalfa has begun in Tadzhikstan. Using past experiences, the farmers are sowing oats and barley together with the grasses. This will make it possible to obtain grain crops as well as hay. All cotton-clearing enterprises in Tadzhikistan have completed the preparation of seeds for sowing. The top-dressing of winter crops from the air has started in the Transcarpathian area in the Ukraine. (1100 GMT)

There has been snowfall in the lower Volga Valley. The new reserves of moisture in the soil will have a favorable effect on the future harvest. Saratovskaya Oblast is expected to produce 7 million tons of grain crops. A lot has been done to obtain this figure: There are first-rate seeds which have been prepared for sowing, and tractors, soil cultivation and sowing machinery have been overhauled. The farmers will ensure the two-shift use of agricultural machinery. (1200 GMT)

Spring grain crops are being sown in Chimkentskaya Oblast, where grain crop production is to be increased to a record level of 1.1 million tons this year. (1400 GMT)

The Tselinnaya-20 and Tselinnaya-21 strains of wheat will be sown on more than 1 million ha of land in Kazakhstan. Last year the Tselinnaya-21 strain produced in many places additional yields of 3-4 quintals per ha. A large interfarm laser center has been given over to the use of farms in the Panfilovskiy Rayon of Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast. It is being used to treat seed for grain and fodder crops. According to scientists' calculations, normal yields will be exceeded by 10-15 percent. (1430 GMT)

## EIGHT COSMOS-SERIES SATELLITES LAUNCHED 6 MAR

LD070926 Moscow TASS in English 0916 GMT 7 Mar 81

["Eight Satellites Are In Flight. TASS Announcement"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Mar, TASS--Artificial satellites of the earth, the Cosmos-1250, the Cosmos-1251, the Cosmos-1252, the Cosmos-1253, the Cosmos-1254, the Cosmos-1255, the Cosmos-1256, and the Cosmos-1257 were launched in the Soviet Union on Friday. The eight satellites were put into an orbit by one booster rocket.

The satellites carry scientific instrumentation designed to carry on the exploration of outer space.

The satellites' orbital period is 115 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth--1,500 km, the minimum distance--1,450 km, and orbital inclination is 74 degrees.

Apart from scientific apparatus the satellites carry radio systems for precision measurement of orbital elements, and radiotelemetric systems to transit back to earth the data on the operation of the instruments and scientific apparatus. The apparatus is functioning normally.

## BRIEFS

STEREO RADIO RECEIVERS--On the basis of a theory of three-dimensional reception of sound formulated by specialists at the USSR Academy of Sciences Applied Physics Institute, designers at Gorkiy Orbita plant have designed a receiver capable of enhancing any broadcast going into the radio network with quasi-stereophonic sound. The first industrial model of this Soyuz receiver has been manufactured. It consists of a small channel divider and two speakers. Serial production will begin in the current five-year period. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 10 Mar 81 LD]